The Bombay Gazette.

With Supplement.

No. 9,956—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1880.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited)

Will despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingurla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the forgoing or any order, weather permitting.

CONVEYANCE TO THE NILGHERRY HILLS.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey Passengers right through to Metapolium, where they will arrive at 5.45 p.m., and, after staying for the night, can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 19th October, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Mohumrah in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PUTTIALLA, 839 Tons, on SATURDAY, 23rd October 1880 at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on THURSDAY, 21st October, 1880.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To avoid shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th October, 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave
GENOA and BOMBAY
on the 15th, on the 1st
of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 360	„ 240	„ 140
Messina	„ 500	„ 310	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half-fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay :—

MANILLA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st October, 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL (VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

	Commanders.	Tons.	H.P.	Nom'l.	
s.s.	SPEKE HALL	W. Brand.	2700	400	25th Oct.
s.s.	BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2100	300	10th Nov.
s.s.	CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2200	300	To follow.
s.s.	TYNEHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2700	300	ditto.
s.s.	RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2700	400	ditto.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co. } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co. }

Bombay, 23rd Sept., 1880.

ANCHOR LINE OF TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN, AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE between BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, and MEDITERRANEAN.

Commanders. Tons. H.P. Nom'l.

s.s. HISPANIA	James Laird	3300	400	about 8th Dec.
s.s. MACEDONIA	Thos. Martin	2272	180	to follow.
s.s. TRINACRIA	L. White	.....	210	do.
s.s. INDIA	Geo. H. Read	2289	300	do.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3069	400	do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade, and have accommodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs. 600
„ Liverpool	„ 500
„ Marseilles and Genoa	„ 450
„ Naples	„ 400

For plans, hand-books of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Services, either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

WANTED for the WARORA COLLIERIES, 3 NATIVE SHUNTERS to drive a Winding Engine. Salary, Rs. 30 to 45. Apply, with copies of testimonials, to

G. B. REYNOLDS,
Assistant Manager, W. C. S. Railway, Warora.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
DRESS MAKERS,
MEADOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

TENDERS.

ALBERT EDWARD HOSPITAL, KOLHAPUR.

TENDERS are INVITED for the CONSTRUCTION of the ALBERT EDWARD HOSPITAL and SUBSIDIARY BUILDINGS at KOLHAPUR. General conditions, specification, and list of quantities can be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 10 per copy. Plans can be inspected either at Kolhapur or at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer, Bombay. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. No tenders will be received after 1st November, 1880.

R. H. SHANNON, B.A.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Kolhapur State.

State Executive Engineer's Office, Kolhapur, 1 Oct., 1880.

LIFE
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.
10 ANNAS WEEKLY.

Each Number of LIFE contains a Highly Finished Cartoon by the new and artistic process called PHOTOTYPE.

The following Portraits have already appeared, and can be had on application to Messrs COOPER & Co., Bombay :—

Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Arnwallis West, The Countess Greenville, The Countess of Lonsdale, The Viscountess Castlereagh, The Marchioness of Ormonde, Princess Beatrice, Lady Carvath, Sarah Graham, Sarah Bernhardt, Miss Fallen, Violet Fane, Madame Judith Gautier.

The following Pictures have appeared :—

The Stirrup Cup, After the Ball, High Holiday, By Proxy, When the Cat's Away, Calling the King, A Passing Cloud, A Connoisseur, Haidee, Punting, Don Quixote, First fruits for My Lord, My steed, Sir Love's Season, Martin Luther, The Capitalist, An Evening in the Terraces, My poor old Tub.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

LIFE
Is written by the most popular Authors of the day, both a home and abroad.

LIFE
Contains Social, Musical, Literary, and Critical Notes of the Week by the best Writers.

LIFE
Has Special Contributors in the chief Capitals of Europe and America, whose contributions are both instructive and amusing.

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OFFICES—136, STRAND, W.C.

LIFE:
A JOURNAL OF GENERAL SOCIETY.

For Terms of Subscription apply to COOPER & Co.,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as follows :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	23rd Oct.
s. PESHAWUR	3300	600	D. Reynoldson	30th „
— BANGALORE	2312	450	H. Wyatt	6th Nov.
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	13th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	20th „
s. NIZAM	2725	450	G. W. Brady	27th „

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
ANCONA	3951	600	E. G. Stead	22nd Oct.
KASHGAR	2621	450	W. A. Seaton	5th Nov.

A Launch leaves the Commercial Dock-Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Return tickets at reduced rates available for 3 months are now issued :—

From Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back	Rs. 950
Do. do. with option of travelling one way *viâ* Southampton	Rs. 1,000
Do. to Galle (available for 2 months) 1st Class.	150 2nd Class. 75
Do. to Penang and Singapore (do)	450 255

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

MELBOURNE EXHIBITION.

SPECIAL FIRST CLASS RETURN TICKETS, available for SIX MONTHS, will be issued to Passengers visiting the Exhibition by the steamer of the 8th June and subsequent fortnightly steamers, at the REDUCED FARE of RUPEES SIX HUNDRED.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 7th Oct., 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO HONGKONG *VIA* COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE

THIS Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. Marussig, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 28th October, 1880. For Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH, Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 15, 1880.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA, CALLING AT COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. "GEELONG" will be DESPATCHED as an extra Steamer to China on the 28th instant. For particulars of Freight, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent,
Peninsular & Oriental S. N. Co.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, JEDDA, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

THE Company's following steamers will be despatched from Bombay as above.

Vessels.	Captains.	1880.
s.s. NARENTA	G. Mettel	20th Oct.
s.s. TEBE	B. Crillanovich	27th Nov.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To Trieste	Rs. 400		Rs. 280		Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375		205		143 0
To Port Said	320		225		151 0
To Suez	300		240		122 0
To Aden	170		130		66 8

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

G. MARINITSCH,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, September 27th, 1880.

COL. HAWES' MONSIMBUL ESTATE TEA AGENCY,
M. H. MAJU & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS for INDIA, and all PARTS of the WORLD.

INDIAN TEA SUPPLIERS TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RECEIVED Second Consignment of NEW SEASON CHOICE TEAS of excellent flavour from this, the most celebrated Garden in India.

THE REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In air-tight tin boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-12 per lb.; Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Extra Fine Pekoe, Re. 1-8; Combination, Re. 1-8; Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-6; Souchong, Extra Fine, Re. 1-4.

Above 15 lbs., 2 annas less per lb. Wholesale in tin-lined half chests of 50 lbs. three annas less per lb.

Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1 per lb.; Congou, As. 14 per lb.; Bohea, As. 12 per lb. 15 lbs. and upwards 5 per cent. discount.

CAUTION.—To detect fraud by Servants, Masters are requested to destroy labels over the boxes. None are genuine without our Stamps on two sides.

M. H. MAJU & Co.
(M. H. MAJU, late partner, Morton & Co.)
Elphinstone Circle, No. 1, Messrs. Bolton & Co.'s old premises.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

REDUCED RATES.
FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£532,.6
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,014
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents for Western India.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GENUINE
GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

both as a personal requisite and a preventive of a very distressing hemorrhoidal malady, is incomparably the best article produced for the purpose,

Packets containing 500 Sheets, each Cash, Re. 1-8; Credit, Re. 1-12.

Of the Agents,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PERFUMERY.
A fresh supply of the delightful
ESSENCES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF,
MANUFACTURED BY
LUBIN OF PARIS.
COMPRISING

Forget-me-not,	Millefleur,	Ylang-ylang,
Frangipani,	Moss Ross,	And other Perfumes.
Jasmin,	Opoponax,	
Jockey Club,	Patchouli,	
Kiss-me-Quick,	White Rose,	

UNEQUALLED FOR
STRENGTH, PERMANENCE, AND FRAGRANCE.

Small Bottles, each.....Cash Rs. 2-4-
Larger Bottles, each..... „ 3-8

TREACHER and COMPANY Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial.
GEHRIG'S
ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY,
PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA, AND
PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash, Re. 1-0. Credit, Re. 1-2.,
Of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

LESSEES..... MESSRS. NORVILLE AND CROFTON.
Season 1880-81.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

The Season will commence on SATURDAY, November 13th, and will last for 20 weeks.

TRANSFERABLE SEASON TICKETS
Available two nights per week, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, 10 Representations.

Stage Box to hold 8	Rs. 960
Private Box to hold 4	„ 480
Orchestra Stall	„ 100

BOOK TICKETS.

To suit the convenience of gentlemen who are usually out of town on Saturdays in the season, books will be issued containing 10 Transferable Orchestra Stall Tickets available on any nights except Benefits. Price Rs. 100.

Note.—These Tickets will not be issued after the commencement of the season, when the usual price (Rs. 10) will be charged for an orchestra stall.

Applications for Boxes and Stalls should be made to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Boxes and Stalls will be allotted according to priority of application and payment. Cheques should be drawn in favour of HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK FOR CREDIT OF THEATRE SUBSCRIPTION.

A copy of the Prospectus, showing the subscribers' guarantee, can be had on application to Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

The following is the LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS up to date, including [illegible] on Book tickets :—

BOX HOLDERS.

H. E. the Governor.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
Hon. Mr. Ashburner.
Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft.
Hon. Mr. Melvill.
Hon. Mr. Bayley.
Hon. Mr. Latham.
Mr. W. Maitland.
Capt Morland.
Mr. H. A. Hormarjee
Mr. J. Pontz.
Mr. E. B. Carroll.
Mr. Beaufort.
Mr. J. M. Campbell.
Mr. Fachiri.
Dr. Hoiel.
Mr. A. H. Wadia.

STALL HOLDERS.

Hon. Sir Charles Sargent.
Hon. Mr. Marriott.
Mr. Inverarity.
Mr. H. W. Richardson.
Mr. M. Macdonald.
Mr. K. Morojee.
Major Cowper.
Mr. Phipson.
Mr. C. W. L. Jackson, (2).
Dr. Lyon.
Mr. J. Mackay.
Mr. H. Curwen.
Mr. Bell.
Mr. C. A. Winter (2).
Mr. Mondolfo.
Mr. Westall.
Mr. A. Morrison.
Mr. Cormack.
Mr. Smyttan.
Mr. Gay.
Mr. Arthur.
Mr. R. Weir.
Mr. J. Wilson.
Mr. H. Stead (2).
Mr. Green.
Mr. E. Spinner.
Mr. J. M. Shields.
Mr. Tobin.
Mr. M. A. Rogay.
Mr. E. M. Walton.
Mr. Marinitsch.
Mr. F. G. Rimington.
Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.
Mr. L. P. Russell.
Mr. G. E. Noble (2.)
Col. Sexton.
Mr. Grattan Geary.
Mr. F. D. Parker.
Mr. H. W. Uloth.
Dr. Cody.
Mr. M.
Mr. Greenwood (2).
Dr. Blane (2.)
Mr. A. Harvey (2.)
Mr. C. A. Turner (2.)
Dr. Langley (2).
Mr. Sturrock.
Mr. Haworth.
Mr. Dawson.
Mr. Kelly (2).
Mr. W. Gill (2.)
Mr. W. T. Lord.
Mr. Forrest.
Mr. Heinrichs.
Mr. W. Taylor.
Capt. Le Breton (2).
Mr. E. B. Archer.
Mr. C. Marcks.
Mr. E. Meiffre.
Mr. S. Reid.
Major Rivett Carnac.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore CARRIED on by us the UNDERSIGNED at the City of Bombay under the FIRM of PEEL, CASSELS and Co. was THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent.

The business of the said Firm will henceforth be carried on by MESSRS JOHN ANDREW CASSELS and CLEMENT POOLE, the only partners therein.—Dated this seventeenth day of September, 1880.

CHARLES PEEL.
GERALD PEEL.
HENRY ALEXANDER HURST.
W. F. PEEL.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER

THOROUGH EXTINCTION OF INSECT LIFE.

Tins Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP and Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HIGH CLASS
ST. JULIEN CLARET.
IN PERFECT CONDITION.

PER CASK of 50 Gallons, packed for transport.

Rs. 225, Nett Cash.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

BAILDON'S
APERIENT FRUIT LOZENGES.

PREPARED from the bark of RHAMNUS FRANGULA, which has been described on high authority as "THE ONLY REAL APERIENT WE HAVE," as it cures, instead of increasing, the after-tendency to constipation. These are vastly superior to the French Lozenges and Pastilles so much in vogue during the last few years.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-12.

AGENTS,
D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

IN ANGLO-INDIAN NURSERIES is familiarly known as ATCHA FIZ-FIZ DAWA.

A CHILD ACCUSTOMED TO KEMP'S PREPARATION will absolutely refuse that of any other maker, however prominently advertised.

HIS DAWNING INTELLIGENCE perceives in the "Saline" a beneficent beverage, presenting medical treatment under a most cheerful aspect.

BEFORE PENETRATING TO THE NURSERY the virtues of Kemp's Saline underwent a most searching experience of many years, duration in various climates.

ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS in Constipation, Sluggish Secretions, Gout, Boils, Sickness, Feverishness, and innumerable other adult symptoms conquered for it an established footing as a household medicine,

STEAM MACHINERY WAS ERECTED to keep pace with the demand, and the makers are now more than ever in a position to assert that it is not surpassed, if indeed it be equaled, by any other existing preparation.

DISTRUST THE PROFUSE ADVERTISEMENTS of imported nostrums, and test this fresher and cheaper preparation in your own households.

KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE. Per bottle, Re. 1-4; per dozen, Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP and CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH,
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
„ 2	PRINCE	„ 30	„ 3 4
„ 3	TRIUMPH	„ 28	„ 3 0
„ 4	IONE	„ 24	„ 2 8

MILD TURKISH,
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs. 2 8
„ 6	MEDON	„ 20	„ 2 4
„ 7	BIJOUX	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 8	NYDIA	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 9	NYMPH	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN SHAG,
EXQUISITE FLAVOUR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs. 2 4
„ 11	ASSOCIATE	„ 18	„ 2 0
„ 12	CONSTANTIA	„ 15	„ 1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000	per 100
No 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs. 2 0
„ 14	ZULEIKA	„ 15	„ 1 12

MANUFACTURED DAILY.
ALWAYS FRESH
AND
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

Note.—The superlative superiority of the above Cigarettes to any imported Brands is simply due to the delicious freshness which distinguishes them, and which is their greatest charm.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CLOSE OF THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, anticipating the Requirements of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail larger supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE. TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, and BRAWN.

SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch-Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.

MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.

FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Prawns, Salmon, Sardines; Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.

GAME and POULTRY—Duck and Peas, and Hare.

FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.

PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, and Mutton.

SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, and Pork.

TRUFFLED PIES and GALANTINES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.

POTTED MEATS—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster, and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Cabbage, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.

TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.

JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade.

PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chow-chow, Gherkins, Mixed, Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut, Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.

COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madra Cayenne, Mogul, Poons, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.

MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chatnis, &c.

BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, &c.

MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.

DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET, and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

These shipments, procured from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, are of the same high class which enable the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar Auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES—Yellow Seal, Pale Dinner, Vino de Pasto, Old Dry, Golden, Manzanilla, and Amontillado—from Rs. 17-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

PORTS—White Seal, Fine Old, and Superior Old "for Invalids"—from Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 33-0 per dozen.

CHAMPAGNES—Saumur, Light Dry, Dry Creaming Sillery, Perrier Jouet's, and Giesler's "for India" from—Rs. 28-0 to Rs. 48-0 per dozen.

CLARETS—Bordeaux, St. Julien Medoc, Petit Medoc, Superior Medoc, Chateau La Grange, Chateau La Rose, and Chateau Margaux, from Rs. 10-0 to Rs. 32-0 per dozen.

SAUTERNES—Barsac, Sauterne, and Haut Sauterne—from Rs. 19-0 to Rs. 31-8 per dozen.

BURGUNDIES—Chablis, Beaune, Macon, Pommard, Chambertin, and Sparkling Burgundy—from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 38-0 per dozen.

HOCKS—Laubenheim, Geisenheim, Steinwein, Hockheim, Nierstein, Liebfraumilch, Johannisberg, and Sparkling Ehrenbreitstein, from Rs. 18-0 to Rs. 42-0 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES—Fine, Superior, and Finest Nonpareil—from Rs. 32-0 to Rs. 41-0 per dozen.

BRANDIES—Pale Cognac, Old Pale Cognac, Fine Old Pale Cognac (Hennessy's relief de 1st Grand Vatteur), Hennessy's, Exshaw's, and Denis Mounie's—from Rs. 25-0 to Rs. 38-8 per dozen.

WHISKIES—Treacher's Irish, Treacher's Scotch "Glenlivbt," Crabbie's, and Kinahan's, from Rs. 21-0 to Rs. 22-8 per dozen.

GINS, BITTERS, LIQUEURS, BEERS AND STOUT, &c.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

EXTENSIVE ALTERATION OF PREMISES.

CHOICE AND NEW ASSORTMENTS OF EVERY CLASS OF GOODS WILL BE OPENED SHORTLY.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

N.B.—BUSINESS AS USUAL DURING ALTERATIONS.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

(WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,)

ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

In Open Crystal face cases	...	...	Rs. 25 0 0
In Hunting cases	...	...	„ 30 0 0
In Half-Hunting cases	...	...	„ 35 0 0

Two years' guarantee. Sent post free to every Station in India.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw particular attention to the above watches, and confidently recommend them to every person who wants to buy a watch: CHEAP, STRONG, and GOOD.

These watches are of moderate size, in an extremely well-made and tight-shutting German Silver case. The movement is protected inside by a glass dome.

The movement has a Patent Lever Escapement, built on the soundest scientific principles.

The watches are keyless, and the hands are set also through the keyless mechanism, so that there is no necessity of opening the watch.

The watches have a second hand.

The figures of the dial and the hands are left extra bold, so that the time can be seen instantly on a glance at the dial, and in nearly complete darkness.

The watch, as a whole, combines strength with all the conditions necessary to good time-keeping.

This watch has proved a complete success as a CAMPAIGN WATCH, and its usefulness is recognised by the daily increasing demand from all quarters of our Army in the field.

To Shikaries, Sportsmen, &c., these watches will prove to stand any amount of rough usage and handling.

We guarantee riding will not effect the working of these watches.

We dare confidently say that these watches, if treated with ordinary care, and cleaned once every two years, will give a 15 years good service.

Every watch is fitted in a wooden case, in which will be found a spare glass, and a spare mainspring.

We receive now regular shipments of these watches by each mail, and every order can for the future be executed by return post.

Only watches that have been examined and timed are despatched on orders.

2 years' guarantee. Packing and postage free.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

N.B.—In order to protect our watches from inferior articles brought on the market under similar names, we engrave our name, or stamp our name, on all of them.

Illustrated Catalogues giving details of our enormous stock of pocket Watches, Clocks, &c., sent free on application.

Our new Illustrated Catalogue for the coming season will appear shortly.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST NIGHTS
LAST NIGHTS
OF
HERR BITTERSMANN'S
GRAND CONCERTS
AT
TEMPLE BAR.
ENTRANCE FREE TO BILLIARD SALOONS,
BALCONY Re. 1,
BY REFRESHMENT TICKET.
EVERY EVENING AT 9.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH BATCH OF ARAB HORSES.

ATTENTION of GENTLEMEN is requested to the FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES, by the S. S. PUNJAB, from Bussorah, at the well-known MAHOMED BANKER'S STABLES, Parell Road, near the Sir J. J. Hospital. The establishment has been lately taken over from the late proprietor by Mr. Framjee Furdoonjee Colah, and has been put under efficient management, under the personal superintendence of the proprietor. The new batch of horses consists of splendid Chargers, Racers, Hunters, and Galloways, &c. An early inspection is respectfully solicited.

THE undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd November, on account of the DEWALI HOLIDAYS :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
L. CAMERON, pro. Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China,
REG. MURRAY, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
THOS. FORREST, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS WOLLON, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
J. BUCHAN, Acting Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
J. HUTTON, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, Oct. 5, 1880.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—The premises formerly known as the Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon. Several detached Bungalows for Families or Invalids.

MRS. COULTER has RETURNED to BOMBAY, Apollo Bunder, Fort.

MR. E. M. WALTON, DENTAL SURGEON, has returned to Bombay, and may be consulted as usual.

MESSRS. HOWARD & Co.'s Depôt of Cheroots, Cigars, and Tobacco has been removed to 21, Meadow Street, opposite Temple Bar.

FOR SALE.—The BYKE BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to ALFRED COOPER, care of W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

THE Little Wanzer sewing-machine is the best and cheapest sewing-machine known, and can only be had from John Roberts & Co. Particulars on application.

WANTED, TONGA PONIES, 13-2 or 3, sound, fast, and well broken. Address, COLLECTOR, GODHRA, Panch Mahals.

FOR SALE.—Powerful Bay Arab; also white Arab, with Brougham, Harness, and Lamps, complete. Apply JAMES SCOTT, 26, Apollo Street.

8, Harrington Street, 4, Camac Street—First Class Boarding Establishment, large, airy, and comfortably Furnished

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, OCT. 16, 1880.

CONSOLS in London are still quoted at 98⅛, French Rentes at 120⅛, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 80⅜ for Fours and 87⅝ for Fours-and-a-half. The rates of discount remain unchanged, although, as usual at this time of year after the completion of harvest operations, money is beginning to find its way back to the Bank of England, £250,000 having been paid in on Thursday and £150,000 yesterday.

In the Mincing Lane markets, Coffee is without alteration, Cocoanut-oil 10s. lower in Ceylon, and £1 per ton lower in Cochin. No change is reported in Seeds, but Wheat is firmer again, No. 1 being 4s. and No. 2 quality 6d. per quarter, whilst in Liverpool the quotation per cental is advanced 3d. for No. 1 and 2d. for No. 2.

The London Skin Sales closed yesterday. Sheep Skins met a slow sale at a decline of 1d., but Bombay qualities were in good demand. The number of Skins sold was 1,200,000.

Piece-goods in Manchester continue firm, and Reuter's quotations are all the same as on Tuesday last. Private advices, however, are somewhat stronger, and manufacturers being well under contract for the next two months, a rise of 1-16d. to 3d. per piece is quoted in a number of the leading makes of Shirtings.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed steady, sales 12,000 bales, and to-day unchanged, sales 10,000 bales. Spot prices are unaltered, but in London yesterday G. F. Bengal and G. F. Timevelly were 1-16d. higher. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands receded from 11¼ to 11 3-16d. cents, and January shipment from 11 to 10·96, but to-day, while there is no change in ready, January shipment has recovered to 11·03 cents per lb.

The weekly figures, as given below, show that the stock in Liverpool has decreased 33,000 bales, whilst the total visible supply for all Europe is larger by 140,000 bales, and now stands 412,000 bales ahead of the corresponding period last year. It is to the American advices, however, more than the current figures of supply and demand that attention is chiefly turned at the moment. The Washington Agricultural Bureau's monthly report, received through Reuter to-day, puts the condition of the crop of the ten cotton states at 83 per cent., against 91 per cent. in September [illegible] 8 per cent. Stevens rating on [illegible] means unusual at this advanced period of the season and so long as we hear nothing of a general killing frost, we may continue to base our calculations on a very large crop. The figures so far certainly point most strongly in that direction, the receipts for the seven weeks ending yesterday being 154,000 bales, or as nearly as possible 20 per cent., over the corresponding period last year, and we commence this week with a very heavy day.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Week's Receipts	208,000	182,000	138,000
" Exports to U. K.	50,000	77,000	73,000
" " to Continent	23,000	30,000	8,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sept.	897,000	762,000	679,000
" Exports to U. K.	345,000	271,000	162,000
" " to Continent	110,000	67,000	37,000
" Stock in the Ports	459,000	366,000	378,000
Saturday's Receipts	45,000	35,000	22,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 15th instant compares as under with the corresponding date of the two preceding years :—

	1880.	1879.	1878.
Total supply of all kinds	4,550,000	1,138,480	1,184,540
" " Surats	304,000	234,880	271,350
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool	180,000	216,430	201,000
" London	46,000	61,070	31,330
American Afloat	200,000	166,000	111,000
E. Indian "	29,000	44,000	65,000
	631,000	487,500	508,320
Price of Mid. Uplands	6¾d.	6 11-16d.	6 3-16d.
" Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.	5¼d.	4 11-16d.
Difference	1 13-16d.	1 9-16d.	1¾d.

EXCHANGE.—Sterling to-day has been quiet but steady, with no quotable change in rates either ready or forward. Bank telegraphic has, we hear, been done again for April-May delivery at 1s. 8 3-32d. per rupee. Quotations for ready bills are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d. per Rupee.
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 31-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¼d. "
Credits, 2 "	1s. 8¼d. "
Documents 2 "	1s. 8 to 9-32d. "
Francs 2 "	2 14½ "

On Calcutta quotations are nominal at 3-32 per cent. premium for demand and ⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet, but strengthened during the day, and Fours-and-a-half have been bought again by one of the exchange banks at Rs. 104¼. Fours we still call Rs. 96 9-16.

The SHARE MARKET had barely opened this morning, when the death of Mr. Mowarjee Gokuldass became known, and business was suspended as a mark of respect.

COTTON.—The rates for old crop are very firmly supported, and the only transactions we hear of for export are, some old Umjari at Rs. 202, [illegible] the same rate. For [illegible] the market closes slightly weaker, and there are now sellers of Good Omra at Rs. 211, and Broach at Rs. 227 per candy for March.

LINSEED is, if anything, a shade quieter, the rise in freights putting buyers out of the market. Sellers, however, still ask Rs. 7 for ready, and Rs. 6-9 for April-May delivery.

WHEAT continues in active request at Rs. 32 to Rs. 32½ for candy per White. Supplies are still small.

FREIGHTS are practically unchanged, although very firm. For Liverpool 30s. per ton is the ready quotation, both for weight and measurement, but forward there is nothing doing. There is an enquiry for tonnage, but owners are holding out for rates which shippers cannot afford to pay.

PIECE-GOODS still meet a fair demand in the bazaar, and clearances are on a larger scale. Prices are no higher, nor is there much doing from first hands.

COALS are quiet at previous prices, and we have not heard of any fresh business.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	5p. ct.	703½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	500	3 do.	745
[illegible]	10,000	500	311	8 do.	640
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	160,000	40	all	3 do.	132
Chartd Bank I. & C.	40,000	20	all	6 do.	275
Chartd Mercantile	30,000	25	all	6 do.	280
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank	40,000	281	all	8 do.	400
National Bank of India	37,320	25	12½	5 do.	106
Oriental Bank	60,000	25	all	6 do.	275

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE barque Earshall, 396 tons, Captain A. Stephen, will sail to-day for Mauritius with a general cargo and 30 passengers.

THE ship Silverhow, 1,221 tons, Captain J. Dougall, arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from W. Hartlepool (27th January with a cargo of 1,832 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Peninsula.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjab, 685 tons, Captain P. H. M. Tanzel, arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Loughton, Mr. Loam, and 146 deck; with 49 horses, and 9 dogs.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
15	Punjaub (s)	Tanzel	Bussorah, Oct. 1.
	Sumatra	W. Hartlepool	June
16	I. G. Tenasserim	Creagh	Kurrachee, Oct. 16.
	I. G. Czarewitch	Edward	Kurrachee, Oct. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
16	Calcutta (s)	Magenis	K. C. & Kurrachee.
	Gunga (s)	Nacoda	Jeddah.
	Ballockmyle	London	Calcutta.
	Venetia (s)	Orman	Southampton.

The barque Earshall, Stephen, to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance on Saturday last.

The following vessels were entered for loading on Saturday last :—

Steamer Madura, to Coast and Calcutta.
Barque Winfred, to Mauritius.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

14 Chinaura (s)	.....	Calcutta.
Poshawur (s)	.....	Calcutta.
China (s)	.....	Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Speke Hall(s)—11 bundles hoop iron, Lookmanjee Sultenanjee; 32 cases cast steel, Sewjee Dhurmsey; 200 kegs nails, Ritchie, Steuart and Co; 1,009 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

Clan Stuart (s)—74 cases window glass, Allahboy Noorbhoy; 340 cases window glass, Bushby and Co.

Britannia (s)—2 casks spirit of wine, Hormusjee Cooverjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Normandy—50 cases brandy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Rosetta (s)—1 cases glassware, Bolton and Co; 5 cases varnish, Tyebally Moola Tezkhan.

FROM GENOA.

India (s)—175 cases brandy, Shapoojee Rustomjee Sookhia.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

CASSA[illegible]e Hall (s)—1,309 cwts rice, Coorpall Hursey; 6,000 cwts [illegible], Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

BO[illegible] cases mother-o'-pearl shells, 2 packages T. [illegible] Fine Whites, the finest [illegible] 55,000), T. [illegible] M. Bank; 5 cases Second White, Small White, Hamchur [illegible] ases sawais, 31, 8, Do. [illegible] do. [illegible] ases basaware, Ordy. Red, Pale Yellow [illegible] Sandi Do. [illegible] do. [illegible] cases [illegible], Do. [illegible] do. [illegible] do.

These pure Silks are in Patent Waterproof Boxes.
Samples accordingly accompanied by cash in full.

MIRZA ABDUL HOSAIN,
Agent for Bombay Presidency.
26, Apollo Street.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 15th October 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·767
Temperature of the Air	82·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity on Air	·780
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	5·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	87·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·9
General Direction of Wind	N, NNE, NE, N. NE. NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	233
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	6·10
" " " year	66·86

From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 15.

Blair, Lieut. Col., R. E., on leave, from Simla.
Cartwright, Sub Inspector, Army Edcl. Dept., on duty, from Poona.

OCTOBER 16th.

Plant, Lieut., R. H. A., on Medl. Cert., from Kandahar.
Fortescue, 2nd Lieut., 2-60th Rifles, on sick leave, from Quetta.
Elversan, Lieut., 2nd Queen's Regt., on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Nicolson, Major, Bombay Infantry, on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Cunningham, Major, Staff, on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Willoughby, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Walker, Major, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Madras.
Mack, Lieut., 12th Lancers, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Richardson, Lieut., 23rd Bombay L.I., on sick leave, from Quetta.
Preston, Surg.-Major, on sick leave, from Kandahar.
Fortescue, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 16.

Crispin, Lieut.-Col., 4th Rifles, on leave, to England.
Clinton, Lieut. Col., Rifles Brigade, on leave, to England.
Purvis, Col., R. A., on leave, to England.
H[illegible] S[illegible] V[illegible] P[illegible], on leave, to England.
[illegible] to England.
[illegible] Dept., on leave, to England.
Wilson, Lieut., Staff Corps, on retirement, to Malta.
Walker, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Cartwright, Sub.-Inspector, Army Edcl. Dept., on duty, to Aden.
Mack, Lieut., 12th Lancers, on leave, to England.
Farquher, Capt., 2-24th Regt., on leave, to England.
Preston, Surg.-Major, on leave, to England.
Hogg, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, to England.

OCTOBER 17th.

Chitty, Col., Staff, on duty, to Calcutta.
Featherstonhough, Captain, R. E., on duty, to Calcutta.
Belford, Captain, 17th Lancers, on duty, to Mhow.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.

Bombay, 16th October, 1880.

1. Captain and Adjutant F. Stokes, having rejoined from duty from Poona, will resume his duties as Adjutant at Head-Quarters from this date.

2. Captain Tennent having officiated as Adjutant to the Corps for nearly three months during the absence of Captain and Adjutant F. Stokes on duty with the Poona Detachment, the Commandant desires to tender him his best thanks for the willing and efficient manner in which he has conducted the duties, sacrificing much of the time required for the performance of his legitimate duties, thus proving once more the great interest he takes in the Corps, and how much he has at heart all connected therewith.

3. The usual monthly Committee Meeting will assemble at Head-Quarters at 5-30 P. M. on Tuesday, 19th instant. All officers commanding companies are requested to attend.

By Order,
F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt.,
B. V. R. Corps.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, HEAD-QUARTERS,
Poona, October 15.

The C.-in-C. is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Col. C. E. Oldersaw, C. B., 2nd Brigade R. A., is appointed to command the Royal Artillery, Mhow Divn.

21st Regt. N. L. I.—Surg Major R. C. Thorp, M. D., (in medical charge 5th N. I.) to officiate in medical charge, vice Surg. Major Colvill, on furlough.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 764 of 12th inst. the undermentioned medical officers are appointed for duty as stated opposite their respective names :—

Surgs. G. W. Robinson, general duty, Mhow Circle ; J. G. S. Lewis, and C. A. Webb, general duties, Sind Dist.

Surg. Major T. Murtagh, A. M. D., general duty, Presidency Circle, is transferred, to 1st Divn. Kandahar Field Force. Travelling under clause X, para. 100, Transport Regulations, part II.

Invaliding.—With reference to G. O. C. 537 of 1880, para. 3, Medl. Boards for invaliding British soldiers in India will be assembled as directed in clause 121 Indian Army Circulars.

Under instructions from [illegible]
Intimated Lieut-Col. and Bret. Col. A. P. Bainbridge, 9th Bgde., has been transferred from this to the Madras Presidency.

Lieut. Col. W. Carey, 8th Bgde. R. A., has been transferred from the Bengal to this Presidency for duty.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, it is intimated that an exchange of Batteries has been sanctioned between Major T. W. Roberts, A Battery 2nd Bgde., and Major H. M. Robertson, No. 6th Battery 7th Bgde. R. A.

The Inspecting Vetry. Surgn. is permitted to proceed on his annual tour of inspection.

The undermentioned soldier is reported to have completed a special course of Instruction at the Central Gymnasium and to have obtained a first Class certificate in Gymnastics and Fencing :—

No. 8150, Gunner W. Strong, L. 1st Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned officers have completed a course of Instruction at the School of Musketry, Hythe, and have been awarded "First Class extra" certificate :—

Sub-Lieut. C. M. Gray, 54th Foot, Probationer, Bombay Staff Corps ; Lieut. C. H. Seddon, Bombay Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officer returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the 12th Oct. 1880 :—

Captain W. C. Morris, S. C., Wing Officer and Qrmr, 7th Regt. N. I.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani :—

Higher Standard.—2nd Lieut. A. Beale, 2-17th Foot.

Lower Standard.—Lieut. Col. H. H. D. Stracey, Military Secry. to His Excellency the Governor ; Privates H. Hall and G. Sauson, 17th Lancers; Lieut. H. K. Jackson and Sergt. J. Fegan, R. A. ; Lance Corpl. W. J. Short and Private Monghan, 2-4th Foot ; 2nd Lieut. W. Brown, 83rd Foot ; Lieut. M. B. Salmon, 2nd W. I. Regt. (attached to 20th N. I.) ; Surgeon Major T. Smith and Surgn. P. J. Dempsey, A. M. D. ; A. R. Campbell, I. M. D. ; and Sergt. Instr. J. Battler, Unattached List, B. V. R. Corps.

With the sanction of Govt. the following orders are confirmed :—

Mhow Division Order.—Dated 7th Oct. 1880, appointing Second Lieut. E. A. D'Arcy Thomas, 29th Regt., Offg. Sub-Insptr. of Army Schools, Mhow Circle, vice Lieut. A. C. Burmester, R. A. resigned.

Killa Abdulla Station Order.—Dated 7th August 1880, appointing Lieut. T. H. Mackenzie, Adjt. 27th Bombay N. I., to act as Station Staff Officer ; dated 12th Aug. 1880, apointing 2nd Lieut. C. P. W. Pirie, 2-11th Foot, to conduct the duties of Assist. Supt. of Army signalling with effect from the 9th idem.

Khusdul Khan Station Order.—Dated 25th Aug., 1880, appointing Captain A. W. Hornsby, 1st Madras L. C., to be Station Staff Officer, vice Major Erskine, Poona Horse, leaving the station.

The following orders are confirmed :—

6th Foot (1st Battn.)—Regtl. Order dated 3rd Aug. 1880, appointing the following committee of Paymastership with effect from 5th Aug. 1880, vice Staff Paymaster W. R. Westall, who is about to retire from the service.

President.—Major L. B. Hole.

Members.—Captain A. M. O. Beirne and Lieut. F. T. Clayton.

Lieut. F. T. Clayton will perform the duties of [illegible] responsibility.

1st Sind Horse—Regtl. Orders, 2nd Oct., 1880, making the following appointments consequent on the return from furlough of Major J. Phillips :—

Captain R. H. Daniell, 3rd Sqdn. Comdr., to officiate as 2nd Sqdn. Comdr., and Lieut. J. R. C. Domvill, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as 3rd Sqdn. Comdr. in addition to his own duties.

1st Regt. N. I. (Grenadiers)—Regtl. Order, dated 6th Sept. 1880, appointing Lieut. W. C. Aslett, Qr.-mr., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his own duties vice Lieut. Whittick, deceased.

7th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 1st Oct. 1880, making the following appointments vice Lieut.-Col. Wilson, proceeded on leave preparatory to retirement :—

Major A. J. Vibart, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Command ; Captain J. A. Rowlandson, Wing Officer, to officiate as Wing Comdr. and also to perform the duties of 2nd in Command until the arrival of Major Vibart.

15th Regt. N. I.—Regtl. Order, dated 19th July 1880, appointing Lieut. A. Forbes, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt. vice Lieut. W. Coles, reported sick.

Lieut. H. B. O. Thomas, Adjt. and Offg. Qr.-mr. 7th Regt. N. I., performs the duties of Wing Comdr. in addition to his own from 16th Aug. to 4th Oct. 1880, no other officer being available.

The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Lieut. E. Peel (No. 15 Battery 9th Bgde.), from 25th Aug. 1880 to 24th Feb. 1881, in extension in England on medical certificate.

11th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Captain D. T. Kinder to Bombay for 30 days from date of departure on medical certificate.

Qr.-mr. G. Evans, to Bombay from 2nd Sept. to 26th Oct. 1880, on medical certificate.

29th Foot.—Lieut. Col. H. Davis, to Singapore and Straits Settlements for 3 months from date of departure on private affairs.

4th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Major O. R. Middleton, to remain in England the xtension from 18th Sept. 1880 to 29th Jan. 1881, on medical certificate.

2nd Light Cavalry—Major W. H. J. Stafford, to remain in Kandahar from 28th Sept. to 27th Oct. 1880 on medical certificate.

Ordnance Depart.—Asst. Commissary (Hony. (Lt. E. McKenzie, to Bombay for 30 days from date of departure, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

On the recommendation of a Medical Board the undermentioned officer is granted leave to the port of embarkation and thence to England for twelve months from date of embarkation :—

11th Foot (2nd Battalion)—Qr.-Mr. G. Evans.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The date of sailing from Bombay of H. M.'s Ship Euphrates is 26th Oct., not 29th Oct. as stated in G. O. C. No. 510 of the 24th ult.

Battery 8th Brigade R. A. will embark at Aden for England in the Serapis about the 20th December next in place of 14-8th R. A.

The unnermentioned Medical Officers are appointed to do duty with the Troops proceeding to England in H. M.'s Indian troopship Euphrates on the 23th instant :—Surgeon Major T. M. Kirwood ; Surgeons F. J. McQuaid and J. M. Beamish.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Calcutta Gazette.*)

Mr. J. D. Gael, C.S., is allowed furlough to Europe for one year.

Colour-Sergeant H. R. Irwine is appointed to be Sub-Lieutenant of the B Company of the Darjeeling Volunteer Rifle Corps, vice Mr. L. St. J. Broderick, resigned.

Mr. J. Beames, Offg. Commsr. of Dacca, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Hooghly, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. F. H. Pellew, or until further orders.

Mr. R. Cornish is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magtes. and Depy. Collrs. in the Hooghly district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg. Magte. and Collr. of that district.

Mr. C. A. Samuells is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magtes. and Depy. Collrs. in the Rajshahye district, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg. Magte. and Collr. of that district.

Mr. W. H. Grimley, Magte. and Collr. Backergunge, on leave, is appointed to act as Magte. and Collr. of Rajshahye, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. W. H. D'Oyly, or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Quinn, Joint Magte. and Depy. Collr., is posted to the district of Patna, on being relieved of his present appointment as Offg. Magte. and Collr. of that district.

Mr. T. L. L. Jenkins, Offg. Joint-Magte. and Depy. Collr., in charge of the Mudhoobani Divn. of the Durbhunga district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Mr. H. Barrow is appointed to act, until further orders, in the First Grade of Joint-Magtes. and Depy. Collrs. Mr. Barrow is posted to the Sudder Station of the Shahabad district.

Mr. H. Beverley, Additional Dist. and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, is appointed to act until further orders, in the First Grade of Dist. and Sessions Judges.

Mr. C. J. O'Donnell, Asst. Magte. and Collr., Jessore, is appointed to act, until furter orders, in the 1st grade of Joint Magte. and Depty. Collrs.

Mr. G. J. Cawley, Dist. Supts. of Police, Lakhimpore, is appointed to act in the Third Grade of Dist. Supts. of Police.

Mr. W. Cracroft, an Asst. Sub-Deputy Opium Agent in the Benares Agency, is allowed furlough for one year.

Mr. H. H. Davis and Mr. J. S. Gamble, Asst. Consrs. of Forests of the First Grade are promoted to the Third Grade of Deputy Consrs. Mr. Gamble will continue to act, until further orders, as Consvr. of Forests.

The services of Mr. W. Jacob, Deputy Consvr. of Forests of the Second Grade, now on furlough, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comsr. of the Central Provinces, with effects from the date of his return from furlough.

The services of Mr. J. C. MacDonell, Depy. Consvr. of Forests of the Third Grade, in charge of the Darjeeling division, are placed at the disposal of the Punjab Govt.

Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Consvr. of Forests, is appointed, until further orders, to have charge of the Darjeeling division.

Surg. Major C. J. Jackson, Offg. Civil Surg. 24-Pergunnahs, is also appointed to act as Medl. Inspr. of Emigrant at Calcutta during the absence on deputation, of Surg. Major R. Harvey, or until further orders.

Surg. Major R. Harvey, Civil Surg. 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act as Professor of Midwifery, Medl. College, and Obstetric Physician to the College Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence, on leave, of Surg. Major T. E. Charles, or until further orders.

Surg. Major C. J. Jackson, Civil Surg. of Mozuffurpore, is appointed to act as Civil Surg. of the 24-Pergunnahs, during the absence, on deputation, of Surg. Major R. Harvey, or until further orders.

Surg. Major Jackson is appointed also to have medical charge of the Alipore and Russa Jails.

Surg. Major E. Wilkes, F-3 R. A., Dinapore, is appointed to have medal charge of the Lock Hospital at that station in addition to his other duties.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS TRAVELLING on the B. B. & C. I. LINE can obtain copies of the BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily Edition on the same day at the Bulsar Station.

Agent : EDULJEE PESTONJEE DESAI, Wine Merchant.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

GENTLEMEN are earnestly requested to PAY the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS into the BANK OF BOMBAY at their earliest convenience.

T. S. WEIR,
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretaries.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS and Co. are happy to announce that, in consequence of continually increasing sale of MR. MENIST'S the CELEBRATED SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES, &c., for which they are the appointed Agents, they are enabled to make a REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

S. J. PADSHAH.—Declined with thanks.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WATT—TEIL—October 12th, at the R. C. Chapel, Matheran, by the Rev. Father Cook, Mr. Thos. John Watt, of Blyth, Northumberland, to Amie, second daughter of George Teil, of Cheltenham.

DEATH.

THOMPSON—October 14th, at Belgaum, Frederick Thompson, Accountant, P. W. D., aged 37 years and 11 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GILES—October 3rd, at Gaya, the wife of A. H. Giles, of a daughter.

MURPHY—October 5th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. J. Murphy, D. P. W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

SHIELDS—PRUSSIA—October 9th, at Simla, Harry J. Shields, to Emma Mary, daughter of Mr. George Prussia.

DEATH.

McDONALD—October 9th, at Rawal Pindi, Henry Donald, eldest son of H. F. McDonald, Apothecary, General Hospital, aged 18 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1880

THE despatch in which General Roberts very succinctly and ably describes his great march from Kabul to Kandahar in August, and the battle of Mazra on the 1st September, has now been given to the public. It is accompanied by comments from the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, who both bear ample testimony to the ability and energy displayed by the General, and the endurance and distinguished gallantry of the troops under his command. There are two passages in the comments of the Viceroy to which exception may be taken, though in the general tenour of His Excellency's remarks, as in those of Sir Frederick Haines, the country will heartily concur, conveying as they do the ungrudging tribute of the warmest praise for the results obtained and the qualities which rendered their attainment possible. The passages to which the critic may fairly take exception are those in which the battle of Mazra is spoken of as involving the "total defeat" of the enemy, and that in which the operations generally are referred to as forming the "fitting close" of the war. It is now quite evident that the victory, striking and brilliant as it undoubtedly was, by no means involved the total defeat of Ayoub's forces. And it is becoming clearer day by day that it has not brought about the close of the war. That it has not done so may be fairly attributed to the political shortcomings of the Government itself, which did not seize the favourable opportunity either to proclaim the annexation of Kandahar to the empire, or else to withdraw from the city, and the country in a military point of view, but it is more the less creditable to the General and the troops. Before reaching Khilat-i-Ghilzai the General received, on the 21st of August, a heliographic communication from that place, informing him that the garrison at Kandahar was in good health and spirits; that there was no want of supplies for troops and followers; and that there had been a sortie on the 16th August. He had already been informed by messengers that General Phayre hoped to be in Kandahar on the 2nd September at the latest. General Roberts decided to give a day of rest to his troops at Khilat-i-Ghilzai, and take on the garrison with him to Kandahar. On the 25th August the augmented force set out from Khilat-i-Ghilzai, and on the 26th the General received a message from General Primrose, to the effect that Ayoub had abandoned the investment of Kandahar, and taken up a position between the Baba Wali and Mazra, due north of the city. The next day cavalry was sent forward to Robat to open up heliographic communication with General Primrose. At Robat Colonel St. John met General Gough, commanding the cavalry, and gave information as to Ayoub's movements. That leader was strengthening his position, apparently with the intention of making a stand. General Roberts decided to give his men another day's rest at Robat, as they were much fatigued by the continuous marching and the daily increasing heat. On the 29th, during the halt, a message came from General Phayre, dated the 24th August, stating that he hoped his division would be at Killa Abdulla on the 28th, and that he would march to Kandahar on the 30th. "I felt at once," says General Roberts, "that this precluded the possibility of General Phayre's arrival at Kandahar in time to co-operate with me. I much regretted this, as I was well aware of the strenuous exertions he had made to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and the privations and hardships which he and his troops had undergone to effect this object."

It is difficult to understand why the co-operation of General Phayre was so lightly dispensed with, seeing that Sir Frederick Roberts had then been informed that it was the intention of Ayoub to make a stand. The desirability of effecting a combined movement, which would have prevented Ayoub from escaping, and by either destroying his force or compelling it to capitulate, closed the war, might, one would have supposed, have suggested to General Roberts the advantage of giving General Phayre two or three days more to bring up his division. However, the subsequent events showed that Ayoub was really contemplating a retreat, and it was fortunate, perhaps that General Roberts decided not to wait for General Phayre, but to push on at once to Kandahar. On the 31st August he reached that city, having marched the distance from Khilat-i-Ghilzai, 88 miles, in seven days, including the halt at Robat. A reconnaissance the same afternoon found the enemy, and disclosed his strength and position. With great promptitude it was decided to attack him the following morning. General Primrose's force was placed opposite the Baba Wali Kotal to distract the enemy's attention from the point where the real blow was to be delivered, namely, round the shoulder of the mountain upon his right flank. Sir Frederick Roberts says that the enemy was at the time contemplating an offensive movement from that flank. It is not easy to understand how the General came to that conclusion. The two villages on that side were, no doubt, held in strength, but they were held by Ghazis who never once charged the advancing column, and contented themselves with opposing a resistance to our attack. It is reasonable to conclude, therefore, that they were placed in those villages for defensive, and not for offensive purposes. The fact is not referred to by General Roberts, but it is known from the accounts of the battle previously published, that Ayoub himself left the field at half-past eleven in the day, the attack on the villages having been begun about ten o'clock. This is strong confirmation of the view of those who maintain that it was not the intention of Ayoub to fight a battle on that occasion, but to draw off the bulk of his forces, and thereby complete as well as he could the operation which he had begun some days before, but which the opposition of some of his Ghazis prevented his effecting as promptly as he wished. It certainly goes far, along with the other circumstances, to negative General Roberts's strange assumption that the enemy was contemplating an offensive movement from the right flank on the morning [illegible] heads, and think, as we have the authority of the Commander-in-Chief for knowing that some thought in the last days of July, that Ayoub Khan is "irresistible." Sir Frederick Haines ought surely to state for public information who those persons were that at the end of July last imagined that Ayoub's army, that had just won a victory over a single brigade, which his men outnumbered by ten to one, was irresistible by a force of anything like equal strength.

The glory of conducting an army of ten thousand men with eight thousand followers across Afghanistan, under circumstances which might at any moment have produced most dangerous complications, belongs entirely to Sir Frederick Roberts, who is, perhaps, the one general in the army whose energy and resource qualified him to bring such a hazardous undertaking to a triumphant issue. But the credit of the conception belongs, it appears, to Sir Frederick Haines. The Commander-in-Chief refers with some pride to this fact, and while admitting that the proposed operation was criticized as rash in the extreme, there being no base in case of ill-fortune, supplies being precarious, and the population hostile, he justifies the soundness of the operation by the consideration that the General and the troops to whom it was entrusted were capable of meeting successfully whatever obstacles might arise. The real justification of an operation which defied all recognized principles is, of course, to be found in its success. To succeed in spite of all rules has generally been accepted as the proof of genius; and it would be ungracious now to point out that had General Roberts been surrounded and harassed on his march, as it was in the power of Ayoub to have contrived the result might not have been so satisfactory. The probability of an Afghan leader allowing a hazardous movement to proceed unopposed until it was too late to oppose it effectually was, of course, one of the elements in Sir Frederick Haines's calculations. It may be frankly conceded that the conception was singularly bold, and its success proved that success was attainable. General Roberts, in his despatch, shows that the idea of marching without wheeled artillery was his own, and he is entitled to all the credit of the careful preparations which were made in every department to minimize the difficulties of the march. We need not go over again the details of the arrangements made, for they were published [illegible] correspondent telegraphed that but five days' provisions would be taken forward, some incredulity was expressed, and it was thought impossible that the force would venture to set out upon a march which was at that time expected to last thirty days with rations for but five. The fact was so, however. Tea, sugar, rum, and salt for a month were taken for the Europeans, and eight days' rum for natives who drank spirits—Ghurkhas. But of solid provisions there were taken but five days' flour for Europeans and five days' rations for the native troops; while for the cavalry horses and the transport animals, only one day's grain. On the march green indian-corn was found in fair quantities almost everywhere; and this nutritious food kept the cavalry horses and the baggage animals in good condition. No great difficulty was found in procuring flour for the men, and though the five days' reserve had often to be indented upon, yet it was found possible to replenish, and the force still possessed three days' flour in hand when it arrived at Kandahar. The column set out from Kabul on the morning of the 9th August. In seven days Ghazni, 98 miles distant, was reached. The keys were given up, and the town was requisitioned for supplies; and the next day the column set out for Khilat-i-Ghilzai. Messengers sent with telegrams reporting progress were never heard of again—a fact which testifies to the hostile feeling of the population. Indeed, it is expressly mentioned that stragglers were invariably murdered; and General Roberts justly takes credit for the fact that the troops abstained from retaliatory outrages, and everything taken from the people was paid for. This was, no doubt, sound policy, but it is more creditable to the General and the troops. Before reaching Khilat-i-Ghilzai the General received, on the 21st of August, a heliographic communication from that place, informing him that the garrison at Kandahar was in good health and spirits; that there was no want of supplies for troops and followers; and that there had been a sortie on the 16th August. He had already been informed by messengers that General Phayre hoped to be in Kandahar on the 2nd September at the latest. General Roberts decided to give a day of rest to his troops at Khilat-i-Ghilzai, and take on the garrison with him to Kandahar. On the 25th August the augmented force set out from Khilat-i-Ghilzai, and on the 26th the General received a message from General Primrose, to the effect that Ayoub had abandoned the investment of Kandahar, and taken up a position between the

TELEGRAMS.

MR. LYALL ORDERED TO KANDAHAR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KANDAHAR, OCT. 15.

Mr. Lyall, who was on his way to India, has been suddenly ordered to return, and to come on to Kandahar at once. What this may portend we are as yet unable to say. The following I advance as a probable solution of the Kandahar difficulty: the province to be made over to Abdul Rahman; the Wali to be appointed Governor under him: our occupation to continue until the Amir feels himself strong enough to do without British troops.

BOMBAY AND BENGAL TROOPS.

I hear that the military authorities in India propose to replace three of the Bombay regiments here with troops from Bengal. To move corps backwards and forwards in this manner will only entail a useless consumption of supplies and transport, already far too scarce.

The division as it now stands, if reinforced to its full strength, will soon comprise as efficient a force as even Bengal can produce. We have frequent parades, and regiments and brigades are being taught to work together. A good deal of the criticism now appearing in the Bengal press regarding Bombay troops is unjust. For instance, during the siege, instead of officers and men being depressed and demoralized, as is alleged, all hoped that the enemy would attack and enable the garrison, in a measure, to wipe out the disgrace of Maiwand; and bitter disappointment was felt on the 1st September, when General Roberts, by assigning to the Bombay troops only a passive part in the action, deprived them of the chance to which they had looked forward so long.

Again, the story about not hoisting the British flag because it would attract the enemy's fire is quite untrue. General Stewart took with him to Ghazni the only standard in Kandahar, so that there was none to hoist until a small union-jack was found some time after the investment began, when it was at once displayed upon the citadel tower. Many other reports similar in tendency and intention to the above, circulated chiefly by the Allahabad paper, are mostly pure inventions.

DEPARTURE OF JACOB'S RIFLES.

Jacob's Rifles leave to-morrow morning, escorting the captured guns to India.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE.

A force despatched by General Phayre to Dahla, thirty miles up the Argandab, report that the people have not returned to their villages, and that cultivation is curtailed.

SIR FREDERICK ROBERTS AT LAHORE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, OCT. 17.

General Sir Frederick Roberts arrived at Lahore this evening, and left by mail train for Simla.

Several officials and officers were on the platform to meet him, as also Wali Mahomed and many Afghan sardars now in Lahore.

GENERAL PHAYRE SUPERSEDED IN THE KANDAHAR COMMAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 17.

General Hume, commanding the Allahabad division, has been appointed to the chief command at Kandahar, with the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Reinforcements consisting of three Bengal native regiments have been ordered to proceed to Kandahar immediately.

CONCLUSION OF THE CODRA CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BARODA, OCT. 17.

The enquiry ended on Saturday afternoon. The Government Pleader having summed up, Mr. Branson made a long speech, in which he denounced the action of Government in interfering with the privileges and jurisdiction of a native chief in regard to the trial of one of his subjects. The learned counsel also ridiculed what he called the Godra Scare, and the sending for troops. He contended that Chundra Sing acted with great forbearance in only beating his wife as he did. There was no evidence, he said, to show that the deceased died from the beating.

The Judge said his report to Government would be confidential, and would be sent in as soon as possible.

THE KURRAM EVACUATED.

(FROM OUR PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, OCT. 17.

A telegram received from General Watson, dated 16th October, announces the evacuation of the Kurram that day. All well.

THE BURMESE FRONTIER.

A telegram from the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah, giving the result of further enquiries, confirms the former announcement that all is quiet on the Tsayetmyo frontier, and that no cause for any alarm has been discovered.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MONTENEGRIN QUESTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 16.

Riza Pasha is making exertions to pacify the Albanians.

The Ottoman Commissioner has gone to Cettinji to negotiate a convention between Turkey and Montenegro, at which the representatives of the Great Powers will assist. A favourable issue of the negotiations is expected.

EXPULSION OF RELIGIOUS ORDERS FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, C-T. 16.

The Carmelite and other monastic orders are being expelled from France.

AMERICAN COTTON REPORT.

NEW YORK, OCT. 15.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the average condition of the crop of 10 Cotton States is 83 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

Total Week's Sales of Cotton		73,000 bales.
Amount forwarded		4,000 "
" Week's Sales of Surats		6,000 "
" Amount forwarded		1,000 "
" Week's Imports of Cotton		34,000 "
" Stock of Cotton		306,000 "
" " " Surats		94,000 "
" " Cotton in London		46,000 "

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 13-16d.
The Manchester market has been firm.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-11½
8½ lbs. do.	7
40s. Mule Twist	0-10½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80
4½ do. do.	87½
3 do. Consols for account	98⅛
5 do. French Rente, 1872	120¼
Bar Silver	52d.

The sum of about £2,50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

We publish in a supplement to-day General Roberts' despatch describing the [illegible] and the battle of Mazra, in which Ayoob Khan was defeated on the 1st September, together with the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief's comments thereon.

The Bugtis and Murrees continue to give trouble. A telegram from Jacobabad, dated the 10th instant, to a Kurrachee paper, states that at Temple dhera, on the previous day, two camel-men reported that they with others were proceeding in charge of Government camels found for Sibi, and that a large body of Bugtis attacked them, and carried away sixty camels. Another telegram from the same place states:—It is reported here that the Murrees attacked Phulajee last week. The inhabitants, who are Khyberees, turned out, assisted by the Sind Horse from the outpost, and a sharp fight ensued. Several Sind horsemen and villagers were killed. Lieutenant Pollock, with a detachment of Bengal Cavalry, left on Friday night to assist.

The following notification has been issued by the Commissioner in Sind:—"It is with the greatest regret—a regret which will be shared by all classes throughout Sind—that the Commissioner in Sind has seen announced the death of Major-General Sir William Lockyer Merewether, K. C. S. I. and C. B. who was so long and so honorably connected with this province, where the mention of his name is always accompanied with expressions of affection and respect."

GENERAL GOUGH, with a number of sick and wounded from Kandahar, passed through Jacobabad *en route* to Umballa on the 9th instant.

To the list of troops already mentioned as attending the durbar camp at Lahore next month must be added the 15th Hussars. They will arrive in Meean Meer about the 18th instant.

AT the Durbar Camp to be held next month, the following troops, in addition to the bodyguard, will form the Viceroy's escort:—A-B, R. H. Artillery; 15th Hussars; 1 squadron, 3rd Punjab Cavalry; 92nd Highlanders; 15th Madras N. I.; 3rd Goorkhas.

NOTICING the report that there are still good accounts from Kabul, the *Pioneer* remarks:—All will go swimmingly till the time comes for paying the autumn revenue, in November and December; and then we shall see what real hold the Amir has upon the country.

THE Lahore paper is informed that so far back as the 16th of last month a son and heir was born to His Highness the Nawab of Bahawulpur. Our contemporary considers it strange that this news did not reach him earlier; but is glad to hear, to quote the words of a native correspondent, that "father and son are doing well."

THE Chota-Oodeypore case, the *Pioneer* writes, is one of a very embarrassing kind. If the incident had occurred in British India, there would have been no difficulty in dealing with such a case, and, gentle or simple, the murderer would have had to confront a law that recognises no social distinctions in presence of crime. But the murder has been committed—assuming that the alleged facts are not disproved—in an independent native State, and the offender refuses to acknowledge any jurisdiction but that of his sovereign father. Now if the British Government, merely in the interests of what Western people conceive to be right and justice, should decide upon any active interference, the independent States will all be on the *qui vive* with excitement, anticipating further encroachments on their independence, and utterly unable to believe that the single act that may alarm them has been dictated by no hidden political motives. On the other hand, it is easy to see that in presence of a foul crime, English authorities may be loth to remain apathetic from mere considerations of expediency, and at all events the step that actually has been taken—the institution of an inquiry which in itself commits the Government to nothing, and on the basis on which it would be able to proceed to such further action as may seem advisable later on—is in itself one with which [illegible] can find fault. It [illegible] unfortunate if the rajas or native States were to believe that the Government of the Queen-Empress protects them in the possession of their dominions merely to give scope to their worst passions and impulses. There is never any doubt about the claim of native Rajas to be supported by the British Government in the exercise of their legitimate rights, if these are menaced by internal disturbance; and such claims carry correlative responsibilities, however difficult it may be to get these latter clearly defined.

"IT seems to us (*Bombay Gardian*) eminently ridiculous that a person should profess to be in possession of occult powers, and not be able to accomplish anything more important than the recovery of an old-fashioned brooch. We do not know if any of the ladies and gentlemen who subscribed their names to the above-mentioned report profess to receive the Bible as God's word. In such case, it would be pertinent to remind them that the law of God condemns all necromancy as a grave crime, worthy of the severest punishment. It is our privilege to address One only in the unseen world, the Lord of Spirits himself. All trafficking with a familiar spirit is condemned absolutely, and the desire for it springs out of a want of faith in God." The *Pi* will please note this.

SAYS the *Bombay Catholic Examiner*:—The Special Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes from Chaman, 3rd October, about a parade before General Phayre on the 27th September. He reports that the Bombay regiments seemed more like burlesque soldiers than trained sepoys of the Indian Army. Why? Because "the men of one regiment were in *dhotees*, &c.—seen only in each company having trousers." The *Pioneer's* Special Correspondent must have a mind developed on a most narrow gauge. Surely he does not forget the outfit of the Highland Regiments of Her Majesty's army, in which trousers are nowhere. Why should half-naked legs in a native officer be more objectionable than in a European? Had the correspondent been less intent on ridiculing the Bombay Army, he might have had leisure to make enquiry about those dhotee-clad soldiers, and he might then have learnt that ever since the Maiwand disaster those soldiers had no other uniform than such as they had fought in on that 27th July, and that they had not received pay for four or five months past. In 1857 it was the fashion for the Bengal Army to cry down the Bengal Army; in 1880 the Bengal Army takes its revenge on the Bombay Army.

THE *Madras Times* writes:—"It is somewhat remarkable that in this presidency, if not in the other presidencies of India, little or no attention has been paid to the careful rearing and fattening of cattle for the table. It is very seldom that a really fine piece of beef can be purchased in our local market, although there [illegible] be always obtainable. The local Government has placed on record the fact that cattle are kept for draught, for the dairy, for breeding, and for manure purposes, but they are hardly ever reared or fattened for slaughter, as in other countries, the meat market being supplied chiefly by the slaughter of worn-out draught cattle and old and barren cows. We should like to see the experiment tried in Madras of fattening cattle for slaughter. There is much room for improvement in this respect in Bombay also.

WE see the Simla Volunteers have been firing lately at the distances to be shot over in the all-India competition, now open, and the shooting in connection with which in Bombay will take place next month at Coorla. A silver cup was shot for by teams representing the different companies of the Simla Volunteers—distances, 200 and 500 yards; seven shots at each; position, standing at 200 yards, and at 500 yards any position. The best score made was 48 (24 and 24) by Captain E. J. Chanter. At the same meeting, the Viceroy's Cup, value Rs. 200, was won by Volunteer DaCosta with a total of 81—200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each, Wimbledon marking, and any position. A Viceroy's cup ought to be won by a better score. His Excellency might alter the conditions, so as to throw the competition open to volunteers throughout India.

THE *Pioneer* argues in favour of the annexation of Kandahar that as regards the benefits to be gained by holding Kandahar permanently or withdrawing to Pishin, no economy in the force required for a garrison, or in any of the arrangements involved, would be attained by the latter step. On the contrary, by retaining possession of Kandahar there would be some economy in military expenditure. Wherever our advanced force may be, it should be always ready for an immediate move forward, if called upon, without waiting for reinforcements from India. To meet this condition, a force stationed in Pishin would have to be considerably stronger, numerically, than a garrison holding Kandahar, because among the contingencies likely to arise—with only Pishin held—must be included the advance through a hostile country, to besiege Kandahar held by an enemy. Carriage would have to be kept up permanently for the whole of a force stationed in Pishin, except for such small detachments as would be left behind to hold the communications. But for a garrison at Kandahar permanent carriage would only be required for such portion of the force as would be held in readiness to act as a flying column in any direction. No carriage would be required for the permanent garrison—*i. e.*, the smallest garrison that could be safely left in charge of the city in the absence of the flying column. Again, carriage could be procured in an emergency more easily at Kandahar than in Pishin. For the occupation of Kandahar, less probably than the estimated 10,000 men would suffice. After the railway is completed, a good entrenched camp formed in a favourable situation on the Arghandab, a few miles from Kandahar, and small but strong forts constructed at certain [illegible] with all these improvements of the position, 5,000 men should be an ample garrison for Kandahar itself, while 1,000 or 1,500 should be sufficient to hold the line from Sibi upwards. Of the 5,000 at Kandahar 3,500 or 2,000 might well be held in a constant state of preparation to act at a day's notice. The experience of the last two months proves that, on any ordinary emergency, Kandahar might very well be left to the care of 2,500, or even 2,000 men, and the importance of the railway, when it is finished, can hardly be over-estimated.

A CURIOUS native custom is described as follows by the *Madras Mail*:—At the conclusion of the feast of the Dasara, the Hindus offer sacrifices to their gods, invoking their blessing on the implements of husbandry, the utensils of their trade, or of soldiers, their arms. This ceremony is always carried out in our native regiments, the subadars and jemadars, with the regimental Brahmin and his assistants, assembling at the barracks or place of arms, where a crowd of all ranks, swelled by a mob of children from the lines, assemble to witness the ceremony. The Brahmin puts a kan-kay upon the ground, filled with fruit and flowers, lights a fire in a brazier, and repeats some invocations; a cocoanut is then broken on the gong in front of the barrack-guard, and a sheep is led forward and held by a cord, when a sepoy cuts off its head with one stroke of a sword. The Brahmin then, smearing some sandalwood powder on his fingers, goes along the arm-racks, passing his hand along the butts of the rifles; he then touches the staves of the colours, and the ceremony is concluded. Not very long ago the swords of the European officers used to be taken to the barrack-guard to be blessed along with the other arms, but this custom has been discontinued—at least, we do not know of any regiments in which it is practised. In old times the Mahratta hordes always set out on their campaigns immediately after the close of the Dasara, the rains having then ceased, and the rivers being fordable by their cavalry; and the blessing of the arms and ensigns to be used on the expedition was performed with great pomp and ceremony in their camps.

DEATH OF THE HON. MORARJEE GOCULDAS, C. I. E.

THE native community of this Presidency have suffered a severe loss in the death of the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, the news of which was received with surprise and regret by those who heard it on Saturday afternoon last, and will be read with no less surprise and sorrow throughout the country. Within the last ten years Mr. Morarjee had made himself known and respected everywhere. Whether in private circles or in the deliberations of public bodies, he had made his voice heard and his influence felt. At the meetings of the Municipal Corporation, the Bombay Association, the Millowners' Association, and at other public meetings, and latterly in the Bombay Legislative Council, he made his influence felt, more or less, by the evident sincerity of his convictions and the earnestness with which he always urged them. An engaging frankness which was natural to him, an easy address on all occasions, an accommodating disposition, a desire to please all whom he could and to learn something from every one, and a deference for the opinions of equals as well as superiors, were among the prominent features of his character which made him a general favourite among both natives and Europeans—in private life and in the consultations of public assemblies.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas was a self-made man. He was born in Bombay in 1834, and was 46 years of age at the time of his death. His grandfather came to Bombay from Kutch; and his father and uncles were ordinary traders between Bombay and that State. His uncles, Premjee Jeevan and another, were men of larger means than his father, and he started in life under them, assisting them in their trade of piece-goods merchants in a shop in the old Cloth Market near the Juma Musjid. At the age of 11 years, he accompanied his father, grandfather, and uncles on a journey to Mathoora, Benares, and Northern India; and he ascribed his love of travel in later life to this journey in his boyhood. When at Bombay, he became a *Marjadi*, one who strictly observes certain rites and ceremonies at his meals. On his return to Bombay, he assisted his uncles in their business as piece-goods dealers. His father died soon after; and in 1855-56, he became a partner in the piece-goods business. His visits to the offices of European merchants led him to enquire into their mode of keeping accounts, which he considered to be very superior to the native mode; and the idea occurred to him to learn English. For this purpose he engaged the services of one Hurrivalabhdas, who gave him lessons in English at his house. Some time later, he began to write the accounts of the shop after the English fashion. It is said that Mr. Watson, of Messrs. Watson, Hogg, and Co., whose firm he visited on business, noticed Mr. Morarjee's great natural intelligence and predicted a bright future for him. Having dissolved partnership with his uncles, he became a broker to Messrs. Watson, Hogg, and Co. In 1861-62; and his natural aptitude for mercantile business soon began to develope itself. During the time of the American war, he made large profits in cotton and piece-goods. From the year 1865 he came into public notice, and in the following year, at a public meeting called by the Bombay Association, he made a vigorous attack upon some of the provisions of the Cotton Frauds Bill, then before the Legislative Council of Bombay. As his means increased, he began to take a larger share in public affairs, and was made a Justice of the Peace in the year 1866. Two years later, he built the premises in Girgaum Back Road, now the Girgaum Police Court; and about the same time purchased his present residence, situated nearly opposite and known as the "Chinnee Baug," from Mr. Premabhoy Hemabhoy. The present Police Court premises were afterwards sold to Government. In 1870, Mr. Morarjee set out with a few friends on his travels in Northern India. He became acquainted with the late Maharaja of Jeypore, and was entertained at his court for some days. At Simla he was introduced to Sir Richard Temple, then Finance Minister, to Lord Napier of Magdala, and to Lord Mayo, from the last of whom he got a letter of introduction to the Maharaja of Cashmere and travelled to Umritsur, Lahore, and other places. Some time after his return to Bombay, he established the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Mills at Carell, one of the suburbs of Bombay—a mill which is the only institution of the kind that has been honoured, through Mr. Morarjee's influence, with visits by Lord Northbrook, the Prince of Wales, Lord Lytton, and the present Viceroy. He had set his whole heart upon the improvement and successful working of his mills; and with a view to improve the condition of the operatives, he established a school for boys in connection with the mills, where they are taught the first rudiments of knowledge for half the day. In 1872, while the Nawab of Joonaghur was on a visit to him at his bungalow in Bombay, Mr. Morarjee represented to His Highness the hardships caused by the levy of taxes from travellers entering the town of Veraval. The Nawab was induced to remit the taxes by a *sanad* he at once executed, and which is kept as a memento in Mr. Morarjee's bungalow. In 1873, Morarjee travelled in the Madras Presidency, visiting the Nedgherries and Mysore, and going as far as Cape Comorin. He subsequently travelled through Kattiawar; and last year to Hyderabad and the Nizam's dominions. These travels to distant parts of the country afforded an index to his enquiring and adventurous turn of mind: and he profited by them not a little, as he was always a close observer of men and manners. They gained him many influential and warm friendships; and it is not too much to say that the news of his death will be received with regret even in remote parts of the country.

Mr. Morarjee's great exertions during the famine of 1876-78 brought him into prominent notice. He was one of the secretaries to the Deccan and Khandesh Famine Relief committee; and as such his utmost personal efforts were unceasingly used in grouping the objects of the famine. In 1877, he started the Sholapore Spinning and Weaving Mills, the opening ceremony in connection with which was performed by Mr. J. H. Grant, our present Municipal Commissioner, who was then Collector of Sholapore. Mr. Morarjee was invited to attend the Imperial Proclamation at Delhi, but asked to be excused on the ground that he was busy with the opening of the Sholapore Mills. In January, 1878, in recognition of his services during the famine, the honour of a Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred upon him; and in August of that year he was appointed by Sir Richard Temple a Bombay Legislative Councillor. His position in the Council,—being made a Fellow of the Bombay University in January, 1879. It was due chiefly to Mr. Morarjee's exertions and influence that the Bombay Millowners' Association, of which he was then Vice-President, has attained to the position it now occupies; and his loss will be felt by that association as by other institutions that have benefited in the past by his zeal and public spirit. At an annual meeting of the Millowners' Association, he made a vigorous stand against the proposed abolition of the Import duties in a speech in which he reviewed the condition of trade generally; and Sir John Strachey paid him the compliment of quoting his observations in his financial statement for 1879. Mr. Morarjee also opposed from time to time the Factory Bill. His speeches in the Bombay Legislative Council were made against the provisions of the Port Trust, the Khote, the Irrigation, and, quite recently, the Game Preservation Bills. One of his chief objections to the Irrigation Bill was upheld by the Secretary of State in Council, and the Bill had to be modified in that respect. Some months ago, he wrote and sent to the Famine Commission a memorandum on the growth of Native Arts and Manufactures in India. He lately purchased the Madvie Spinning and Weaving Mills, which were re-constituted and made over to a new company with the title of the Mahaluxmee Spinning and Weaving Company. At the time of his death, Mr. Morarjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent to three mills—the Morarjee, the Sholapore, and the Mahaluxmee Mills.

In August last, Mr. Morarjee was re-appointed for two years to a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council; and on the 29th of that month, he left Bombay for Poona with a view to be present at the meetings of the Council. While at Poona, he gave Rs. 5,000 for the establishment of a leper hospital at Punderpore, Government contributing an equal amount. He also gave Rs. 1,200 for a public garden to be made on a piece of ground opposite to his bungalow, near the Poona Railway station, and Rs. 1,500 for a similar garden at Sholapore. He lately purchased from Government on advantageous terms, 2,400 acres of waste land at Sholapore on condition of growing forests there; and had already spent about Rs. 15,000 in the improvement of the land. Barely four months ago, he called a private meeting at his office in Bombay to concert the preliminary measures for the establishment of agriculturists' banks in the mofussil, with the object of saving money on advantageous terms to agriculturists in debt. On the morning of Thursday, the 7th inst., Mr. Morarjee, who wished to purchase a tonga and a pair of ponies belonging to Mr. Ludha Ebrahim, was [illegible] tonga along East Street, Poona, when the ponies got over a heap of earth, and seeing that an accident was imminent, Mr. Morarjee jumped out, but in doing so, his foot slipped and he fell heavily to the ground, sustaining severe injury to his right knee-cap. He was immediately picked up and taken to his bungalow, where he was attended to by Dr. Wisram Ramjee, G. G. M. C. Fever appeared on the first day, but it subsided on the second day. Leeches were applied to the affected part on the third day. Although Mr. Morarjee was unable to move from his bed, he was in general good health. On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner visited him, and at his recommendation, Dr. Beattie was sent for and consulted as to the best mode of conveying Mr. Morarjee to Bombay, whither he wished to be removed. Accordingly on the morning of the 13th inst., he left Poona in a reserved carriage with his partner, Mr. Jairam Narrotjee, and some other persons. From the Byculla station, he was taken to his bungalow at Girgaum. Mr. Morarjee had faith in homœopathy, and since his return to Bombay was treated by Dr. Jelovitz, who keeps a homœopathic dispensary in Hornby Row. Dr. Jelovitz continued his treatment up to 11 a. m. on Saturday last, when Mr. Morarjee was apparently quite well, talking to Mr. Cummoo Sulleman, who had called to see him. Suddenly Mr. Morarjee complained of a pain in his chest; he spat a small quantity of coagulated blood; a faintness came over him; his pulse became very languid; and his head dropped on his breast. Mr. Cummoo Sulleman hastened and brought to the house Dr. Atmaram Pandurang and Dr. Anna Moreshwur, who joined in consultation with Dr. Gopal Sewram, who had preceded them. Medical assistance, however, was of no avail; and Mr. Morarjee died a few minutes after 1 o'clock. He leaves behind him a young widow, two sons aged four and eight years respectively, and four daughters. His first wife died soon after the marriage. By his second wife he had two daughters, both of whom died shortly after their mother's death. By his third wife he had two daughters and a son; and by his last wife, he had two daughters and a son, and she is likely soon to become again a mother. It is believed that he has left a will. On Saturday afternoon, the share bazar and the mills, to which he was agent, were closed in respect to his memory.

THE FUNERAL.

On hearing of the death, a large number of persons, Hindoos, Parsees, and others, attended at his bungalow, which was filled with wailing on every side. Bhattia ladies also attended in large numbers and sat on the bare ground in a circle under the portico. The funeral preparations being ready, a large procession left the bungalow with the corpse soon after 2 p. m. Proceeding by way of Candawady they emerged into the main Girgaum or Breach Candy Road, and by Sonapore went to the Hindoo burning ground on the Queen's Road. The deceased's elder son set fire to the funeral pile, in which large pieces of sandal-wood had been arranged, and performed the chief funeral ceremonies. The cremation, which commenced at half-past 3 p. m., was not over until 8 p. m. when the funeral party proceeded to perform ablutions in the Moombadevi Tank. They returned to the deceased's bungalow at 9 p. m., when the women raised loud lamentations; and soon afterwards the party dispersed.

TELEGRAM FROM H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Yesterday morning a telegram was received by Mr. Morarjee's family from Sir James Fergusson, in which it was stated that "His Excellency has heard with sincere regret of the death of so valuable a citizen (as Mr. Morarjee), for whom he had a great regard."

An announcement is now made which would have pleased Mr. Morarjee greatly had he lived to hear it, namely, that the carved sandal-wood table sent to the Native Industrial Art Exhibition at Simla by the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C.I.E., of Bombay, has been offered to and accepted by Her Majesty the Queen."

(Bombay Review.)

WITH much sorrow we have to record the decease of a prominent citizen of Bombay, the Hon'ble Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E., which event took place at noon to-day. The announcement it so sudden that we have not, as yet, trustworthy particulars as to the cause of death. It is said that some accident occurred to Mr. Morarjee's carriage when he was driving in the evening during his recent visit to Poona. It appears the horses became restive, and he jumped out: we have not heard as to the extent of the injuries he received; but we hope that amputation was proposed. No doubt every surgical attention required would be promptly forthcoming, but we have not learned when the injured gentleman arrived in Bombay; we believe about four days ago. Mr. Morarjee was of the Bhattia caste, but was respected and esteemed by all classes of the community for his public spirit and charitable generous disposition. He was, we believe, only about forty-four years of age, in full health, and had before him the prospect of a long life of success and usefulness. He was the principal shareholder in the Morarjee Mills at Parell and in the Sholapore Mills, the entire management of which was virtually all in his own hands. His projecting and bringing through to success at such a distance from Bombay, of the last named enterprise, is a special striking proof of Mr. Morarjee's energy and business capacity. He had recently entered on his second term as a Member of the Legislative Council, wherein his assiduity and faithful discharge of his duty as representative of the people secured him great respect. His decease will be a great loss in the [illegible] in many ways, and especially in connection with the cotton mill industry of Western India, a business which Mr. Morarjee thoroughly understood. He leaves a widow, a young son, and two or three married daughters.

(Indian Spectator.)

BOMBAY loses one of her foremost representatives in the death of Mr. Morarjee Goculdas. Mr. Morarjee had a fall from out his carriage at Poona. He was brought down to Bombay, on Wednesday last, badly injured on the ankle from tension of which fever supervened, resulting in death on Saturday noon. We have no time to review the active career that has had such a end, Mr. Morarjee was in the heyday of life, cut off from all his hopes and aspirations with awful suddenness. The general public will miss his enterprise and his burning zeal for the good of his country, whilst in the circle of friends accustomed to his brisk burly figure the gap left by his absence will never be supplied. In Mr. Morarjee's death the Government is deprived of a thoroughly honest counsellor and the people of a fearless and persevering advocate. It will be long before Bombay will have another citizen like the Hon. Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E. To the large family he leaves behind we offer our deep sympathy.

(Bombay Chronicle.)

ON the intelligence of his demise becoming known, expression of sorrow at the sad event was universal throughout the town. The bazars were all closed, and a large number of friends and acquaintances attended his funeral. As a public spirited citizen and native philanthropist, Mr. Morarjee has left a name which will be long remembered by all who have known or heard of him. As a leading Hindoo of Bombay, the lamented deceased gentleman has left a place vacant in native society, which it will not be easy to fill up.

THE CHOTA-OODEYPORE CASE.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.]

TWELFTH DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

THE proceedings are now drawing towards a close, and about thirty witnesses have already been examined. It is anticipated that the case will be brought to a termination in two days.

The Munsif of Godra, who gave his evidence in English, said: I am skilled in questions of handwriting, and have been in the Government service for [illegible]. I have been munsif for two years, and before that was [illegible] Surat, Small Cause Court, Ahmedabad. In the discharge of my official duties I have had occasion to examine different pieces of handwriting, and, to some extent, I consider myself skilled in such a matter. With [illegible] here compared the handwriting of the letters found in the box of the deceased, and said to have been written by Sadat, with a specimen of Sadat's handwriting, executed in Court by direction of the Judge. Witness examined the documents carefully for a long time, and then said: I have compared the papers marked A., B., and C., with exhibit No. 17, and am of opinion that A. and B. and the exhibit 17 were written by the same person, and that C. was probably written by a different person. I base my opinion on the fact that the style of A., B., and 17 is similar in many respects, and that the short *i* following a consonant, and *k h* and others, are similar. The style of writing in C. is very different; the aspirated *k* and *a* are the same in A. and B. and different in C. I give my opinion with some confidence.

Witness was not cross-examined.

The Judge read portions of the letters, which caused much amusement in Court.

The following are translations of the exhibits A., B., and C., found in the box of the deceased, and said to have been written to her by Sadat:—

PAPER A.

Life goes.
It remains only in the ring.
Beloved, give me to drink the cup of "Sadat" (death).
The candle burns, and butterflies burn in it.
Since hearing tears have been flowing.
Dear, to meet you I am very anxious.
So long as I do not see you my mind remains uneasy.
How can I come there hear, you dear, to me?
Enemy is hovering overhead with knife and dagger.
To meet you I am, hear me, dear, in hopes.
I do not know magic that I may come to you in the form of a wasp.
If you become intimate to me do favour to him.
I am become your disciple and sitting in the house, and now see the garden of the world,—*i. e.*, pleasure of this world.
Do favour in every way at once.
I am steel, you are philosopher's stone—embrace a little at least.
If you become "Gale Sosan" (a kind of flower), I will become "Gullala" (poppy flower).
If you become "Gulchiman" (a kind of flower) I will become "Nargas Piala" (flower-cup).
If you give me to drink (*i. e.*, a cup of love), I will become mighty.
If you become a small earring, I will become a big earring.

PAPER B.

Beloved, you are in a fine palace. I am on the bank of the Jumna.
How can I come there? Feet will be put in chains.
Beloved, I am dependant on others: sold to others.
Do some such contrivance that we may enjoy together.
Crows eat away the flesh of the whole body.
Do not eat the two eyes. In them is centred the hope of seeing the beloved.
By having patience the object should be accomplished.
In a moment I (your lover) will meet you at once.
If you become my beloved, I will become your beloved.
You become the evening moon. I become the morning.
And do not tell to day to read "Chopal," because the Thakor is burning himself into "Kala bata" (*i. e.*, the Thakor is much annoyed.)

PAPER C.

If you become like the body of the moon, I will become your great lover.
If you become Guli Guljar (flower), I will become "Gulkar" (thorny stem of the flower.)
If you will become beloved to me, I will become beloved to you.
If you become a sword, I will become a teg (a sword with two edges).
If you become a jewel necklace, I will become a diamond necklace.
In prose: Read and learn what is written in this. I will come at night when the moon is set: know this; and if there be a string (that will do), or do some other contrivance for climbing.

Sadat was called and asked if the letters were in his handwriting.

He said they were not, and that the handwriting was not like his.

Mool Shunker was then called and cross-examined by Mr. Branson.

Is it true that you asked Kundojee to fabricate the entries in this book?

Witness: I do not know anything about an entry in that book. I and Chundra Sing did not take him upstairs and instruct him what evidence he was to give. I did not show him; how deceased was supposed to have been sitting, and tell him to say that he had supplied medicine. I did not at any time tutor him [illegible] that he had given the deceased medicine for snake-bite. [illegible] nothing of the kind.

Have you ever been told by Chundra Sing to tutor him?

Witness: I have not.

Re-examined: About thirteen or fourteen days after the death of the deceased, I did not take Kundoojee to Mahadarao. I said nothing to the latter about any medicine or about the cause of the death of the deceased.

Are you still in Chundra Sing's service?

Witness: I am not in Chundra Sing's service, but in that of his father.

Do you know? I only saw the corpse as it was being taken to the burning-place. I did not see who performed the funeral ceremonies.

Mucean was called, and the papers said have been written by Sadat were shown to him. He said they were like Sadat's handwriting. The handwriting of the other letters he did not know. He had seen the papers before, and Jeevi showed them to him the day after the deceased came downstairs.

Kundojee was called and cross-examined: Is it a fact that you never mentioned Chundra Sing's name to Colonel LaTouche in connection with the fabrication of the book?

Witness: I did not tell Colonel LaTouche that Chundra Sing was concerned in the fabrication of false entries. I told Colonel LaTouche that it was the evening of the day after the entry was fabricated that I went with Mool Shunker to Chundra Sing's. I also told Colonel LaTouche that that was the occasion that I was taken upstairs and tutored.

To the Court: Chundra Sing did not tutor me to make any entry in the red book.

Re-examined: As far as I remember, the entries were made first in the red book. I left Oodeypore for Godra on the 16th September. I left the books in the dispensary at Oodeypore. I came here with the accused. I was not summoned.

The Dewan of Oodeypore: Is there anything to prevent your writing what you like in the book?

Witness: There is not, and there is no rule in the durbar to prevent my making regular entries.

Custoori, a woman of the Koli caste said: I am in the service of Hurabai. I knew the deceased. Hurabai sent some food to the deceased on the morning of the day in the evening of which she died. I did not see deceased before her death. Hurabai sent a messenger to call the deceased's mother, who came four days after the death had occurred. I saw the corpse in the morning when it was downstairs. I was present when it was bathed. There were marks as of beating with a stick on the body. There was a mark above the eyebrow, and also one on the right hand, between the wrist and the thumb. I did not see any other marks. I did not see her back, as the Brahmin woman was washing her.

Witness was not cross-examined.

To the Court: The face of the corpse was of the ordinary colour.

Ebrahim Mahomed, a Mussulman, said: I was sent to call a police officer at about 7 o'clock a.m. I was sitting with Mool Shunker, the Dewan, and the accused. This was about three months ago. I went with the Rajah to Mohund. I did not hear anything about the deceased before I went there. I don't know whose property Sadat was charged with stealing.

To the Court: The Maharajah said in the presence of the accused that Sadat had done mischief.

To the Dewan of Oodeypore: I have no dispute with the Rajah about giving me a place.

Shaik Esmail, superintendent of police, Luniwala, said: I went to Oodeypore by order of the Political Agent. I received the order on the 16th July. There was a complaint by Narsing. I reached Oodeypore on the 20th July, and remained there until the 31st. I could not enquire into the matter upon my arrival, because most of the witnesses were members of the Rajah's household. I had also been directed to make a secret investigation first of all. On the 26th July I received an order empowering me to summon members of the Rajah's household. On the 26th July I examined Moota Sing. He said nothing to me about a snake-bite. I made enquiries for Alada and Sadat, but could not find them. I sent the chief constable of Luniwala to search for them, and on the 28th August he brought them to Godra.

This witness was not cross-examined.

To the Court: None of the witnesses in this case told me that the deceased had taken opium.

The Government Pleader: That is all the evidence for the prosecution, your Honour. I have here a memorial which was sent to Government by the father of the accused. I ask your Honour to allow me to put this in, as I wish to show that up to the time of this witness was not cross-examined. Nothing was said about poison, but only about snake-bite.

The Judge: I think I must apply strict rules in this instance. Would this document, at any other trial, be relevant? I have not seen it, so I do not exactly know.

The Government Pleader: Considering the peculiarity of the present trial it may, I think, be put in for what it is worth.

Mr. Branson: If it is of no worth, why burden the records of the Court with it?

The Judge: I see the Rajah states that no complaint has ever been made to him, except that relating to snake-bite. It should be remembered that this is a statement by an absent person.

The Government Pleader: The Rajah is an independant Chief, and would, no doubt, object to attend as a witness.

Mr. Branson: You have not asked him. You sent out an a[illegible] prevent his coming.

The Judge: I do not see any way [illegible] accept this memorial. If we do not see under what section it would be admissable.

His Hon. then made a note to the effect that the Government Pleader had stated that the memorial might be admitted as that of a person whose attendance could not easily be procured, and on the ground of its being a public document; but he did not think the statement could be used against the accused, and he therefore rejected the document.

Poone, by the desire of the Judge, was recalled and asked several questions by the Court. She said: I was in the verandah when Sadat came downstairs. When I woke up, Chumpa told me deceased had gone down. The door of the room was then open. There was a rope then hanging out of the window. The rope was fastened to a hook in the ceiling. It was knotted. I could not make knots like it. I do not know who knotted it. I saw the deceased fasten it to the book. I saw her take the rope from a big cupboard in the wall. I, Chumpa, and Autoon were then present. The door was chained. The deceased drank water that night. The deceased could not write. She sent letters by me, but I do not know who wrote them. There was a tree in front of the window, but it was cut down the morning after the disturbance by order of Ch

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On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Port Trust godowns at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Jamsetjee Dossabhoy Settna, and on account and risk of the following first purchasers:—
On account and risk of Shaw Koorpal Hursee, 7,479 bags of Rangoon five parts cargo rice, ex "Farragut," from Rangoon.
On account and risk of Bhut Sewshunker Vundravan, 8,897 bags of Rangoon five parts cargo rice, ex "Farragut."
The above goods are lying in Port Trust godowns Nos. 7, 17, 2, and also in one of the Imperial Press Company's godowns at Carnac Bunder.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 5th October, 1880.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
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SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN KHU A STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Wagra Tulsajee and Nulla Techajee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Khoja Poonja Khima and Purbee Khima, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indentures of Mortgage, dated the 11th day of January, 1876.

All that piece of Government ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the east side of Khoja Street, in the subdistrict of Bhoiekewadi, were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Poonja Khima, Hurjee Khima, and their tenants, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 62, containing by admeasurement 423 seventy yards and three-sixths of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Khoja Street, on the north by the house of the said Hurjee Khima, and on the south by the house of Rama Cambojee, and the said land is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2,063.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
8 bales grey shortings,
6 cases prints,
2 " union cords,
7 quarts 76 ground and fancy prints,
table & wardrobe, cocoanut furniture, cane chairs, dressing glasses, bookstand, &c.

By order of Mr. Dadoobhoy Poorshey, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Merwanjee Muncherjee Jody & Co.—
4 bundles double leather beltings, 7 and 8 inches.
2 " single " 12 " 3 "
1 steam pumice 100 lbs., by John Dewsnaine & Co.
8 bundles 966 feet India-rubber suction pipe.
5, 11, 2, 2½, 2½, 2½, 3, and 1½ inches.

On account of the concerned—

An invoice of 3, 10, and 11 inches cut glass arms for chandeliers, 9, 10, and 12 inches green glass arms, cut green and white glass star pans, sets of pillar shades and lustre pieces, pieces of best pattern furniture cloth, Brussels, and felt carpets, iron single and double flower painted and gilt bedsteads, &c.

SALE OF OLEOGRAPHS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

An invoice of oleographs in gilt frames which are now on view.

ON THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 62 Malabar Hill, on the road leading to Government House, by order of the executors of the late Mr. Cawasjee Pestonjee Patel, the very handsome and highly carved and French polished black wood and English made mahogany and gilt household furniture, best plated 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging arcand lustres, 3 and 6 light chandeliers, 8 light gas chandelier, wall brackets, vase lamps, large pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome Brussels velvet piled and Persian carpets, eight silver clocks striking every quarter hour, bronze and parian figures, table ornaments, &c., belonging to the estate of the above-named deceased gentleman, the same comprises richly carved blackwood round and pier tables, conversation sofa hall couches, drawing room and easy chairs lined with damask, teapoys, sideboards with glass book cases, writing table, four posts bedsteads, wardrobes, bookstands, sideboard arm, without and with marble tops, dressing tables, English made mahogany pier tables with toilet glasses attached, almyra, chiffonier with toilet glass, drawing room chairs with cane seats, &c., &c. The large China mother-o'-pearl worked easy chairs with mirror glasses, large size pier glasses in gilt frames, dressing and cheval glasses, gilt drawing room chairs, handsome Brussels velvet piled and Persian carpet, best plated 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 light hanging arcand lustres, 3 and 6 light chandeliers, 6 and 8 light gas chandeliers, a handsome 8-day clock by Parkinson and Frodsham, strikes every quarter hour and every day at noon, useful tables with charms, bronze and parian figures, table ornaments, flower vases, musical toys, pictures, wall-shades handing vase lamps, &c.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 31, Pardi Road, opposite the Upna Cottage, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On FRIDAY, the 29th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the British India Company's Engine Yard, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, the property of the widow of the late Mr. Richard Byrnes, Engineer, S. S. Vingoula, gone to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Government House Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain wares, the property of a gentleman [illegible]

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

CRAWFORD & Co.

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The Eton—Black Round Hard, Low Crown, New Shape	8	8
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BOSTWICK'S DAYLIGHT BRAND.
120° FIRE TEST.
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WALLACE & Co.,
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PROFESSOR GHIBELLO, SCULPTOR, PAINTER, and DECORATOR having returned to Bombay, begs hereby to inform the Public that he has OPENED again his former studio in the Fort, Bake House Lane, No. 2.

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Claret Chateau Lafite, quarts, per case	Rs. 36	0	
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St. Estephe do. do.	" 13	0	
Sauterne do. do.	" 16	0	
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Cognac Vieux quarts do.	" 28	0	

From Messrs. GUIBAUD FILS & Co., MARSEILLES.

Claret Bordeaux, quarts, per case	Rs. 36	0	
Cognac Grande Fine Champagne, quarts, per case	Rs. 24	0	

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Curacao, Rouge, pints, per case 2 doz.	Rs. 25	8	
Do. Blanc do. do.	" 26	0	
Cognac Vieux, quarts, do. 1 doz	" 19	0	

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Jules Camuset's Champagne, very dry	" 40 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 55 0	" 58 0

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From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	8	Rs.	
Hochheimer	" 26	12	"	
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Liebfraumilch	" 20	0	"	25 0
Steinwein	" 22	0		
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Marcobrunner	" 30	8	"	33 8
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Boulestin & Co. Brandy 1 star	Rs. 20	0	per doz. qts.
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—MONDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1880.

KURRACHEE RACES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, OCT. 7.

THERE was again a large attendance at the races to-day, and the band of the 3rd N. L. I. played selections between the races. The racing was extremely good, and Mr. Cannon's magnificent finish in the Criterion was alone worth coming any distance to see. I regret to have to mention that Dr. McVittie met with an accident. While cantering up to start the horses for the first race his hack tumbled into a small blind ditch, and injured him so badly that he had to be taken home. I hope, however, to see him at the races again on Saturday, as luckily no bones were broken. Colonel Simpson and the officers of the 98th Regiment (Prince of Wales') had provided a refreshment tent on the course, and most hospitably made everybody welcome to it. This is quite a new and most agreeable feature on a Kurrachee race-course. After Dr. McVittie's accident, Mr. Sydney Grant kindly officiated as starter, and deserves great credit for the good and fair starts that he gave for every race. The first race on the card was the Criterion, for which five little nags came to the post. Barabbas, as usual, played the fool at the start, and when he did get off ran like a thorough cur, and came in last. Judy kept the lead up to the quarter-mile post, when Erin came up, and a splendid race ensued up the straight. Mr. Cannon's finish was a sight for sore-eyes, and it is no discredit to Mr. Douglas to say that he was fairly outridden. Judy ran magnificently, and has proved herself to be a really first-class pony. Then came the Indus Valley Stakes, and the result proved what a really good handicap it was. Prince was made a hot favourite at the lotteries, and it was looked on as a "moral" for him ; but the glorious uncertainty of the turf was again demonstrated, and a great pot upset. After several false starts the five runners got off well together, and Saracen rushed to the front, followed by Sir Douglas and Prince. At the bend Prince improved his position, and got up to Saracen, but in spite of Mr. Cannon's splendid riding, was beaten on the post by a short head : Sir Douglas a good third.

The next race was the steeplechase, for which six ponies started. Mr. Warburton was to have ridden Judy, but was unable to get weights enough to ride 10st. 9lbs., and at the last moment Mr. Douglas pluckily took the mount, and riding right well scored his first win over a country. The race was a chapter of accidents. All got safe over the first wall, led by Slipper and Blueskin, who forced the pace to the double ditch, where Blueskin came a regular cropper. Except Slipper all the poines made a mess of this jump. Judy took a long time over it, and Blueskin, Nicotine, and Strapmore all came down. Meanwhile Slipper was striding away in great style, and it seemed as if nothing could catch him after getting such a start; but alas! he pecked on landing over the hurdle, and dropped his rider. By this time Judy and Mustique had got over the double, and were racing along together ; and both poines jumping beautifully, a good race ensued, which was finally won by Judy with comparative ease, the little pony tiring at the end. The win was very popular, and both mare and rider got tremendously cheered. Little Nicotine, whose rider had remounted after his fall, took the remaining jumps beautifully, and came in a good third.

Three horses came to the post for the Flying Scud, a selling race. Saracen and Scars ran together the whole way round, and again did Mr. Cannon bring his mount in and win by about half a length after a brilliant finish. Pilgrim quite out of it.

I now give the order of the races. Good sport is expected on Saturday. Amongst other races there is to be a hurdle-race for ponies, one mile, with eight flights, and a tremendous field is expected. Unless Judy runs, it ought to lie between Slipper and Blueskin.

1ST RACE.—"The Criterion."—Rs. 150. ¾ mile. For ponies 13-3 and under.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Scott's	g a h Erin	10 12	Mr. Cannon	1
Mr. Lawford's	c b m Judy	9 11	Mr. Douglas	2
Mr. Mule's	g c b Blueskin	10 10	Owner	3
Mr. Robert's	b c b The Slug	9 10	Owner	0
Do.	g c b Barabbas	10 0	Mr. St. John	0

Won on the post after a splendid race with Judy : Barabbas last.

Time—1 m. 40 secs.

2ND RACE.—"Indus Valley Stakes Handicap."—1 mile for Arabs and C. B's. Rs. 400.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Scott's	b a g Saracen	9 0	Mr. St. John	1
Mr. Cannon's	b a h Prince	11 0	Owner	2
Mr. Lawford's	g a c Sir Douglas	8 0	Mr. Warburton.	3
Mr. Thompson's	b a h Khandeish	9 10	Mr. Mules	4
Mr. Mance's	b a h Tony	9 7	Mr. Cumming..	0

A great pot upset by Saracen winning after a splendid race with Prince.

Time—2 m. 2 secs.

3RD RACE.—"Ghizree Stakes."—Rs. 150. Steeple chase for ponies 13-2 and under.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Lawford's	c b m Judy	10 9	Mr. Douglas	1
Mr. Robert's	b c b Mustique	9 9	Mr. Gibbs	2
Mr. Price's	b c b Nicotine	9 13	Owner	3
Mr. Lawford's	g c b Slipper	10 5	Mr. St. John, fell	0
Mr. Mule's	g c b Blueskin	11 11	Owner, fell	0
Do.	ch p Strapmore	9 11	Mr. Evezard, fell	0

Won by Judy. Nicotine, who had been quickly remounted after his fall at the double, a good third. All the others came to grief.

Time not taken.

4TH RACE.—"The Flying Scud."—Rs. 150. ½ mile. Winner to be sold for Rs. 600.

		st. lbs.		
Mr. Scott's	b a g Saracen	10 0	Mr. Cannon	1
Mr. Gibb's	b a h Scars	10 0	Owner	2
Mr. Reeve's	a h Pilgrim	10 0		3

Time not taken.

Won by Saracen after a magnificent race with Scars. The winner was put up to auction, but there were no bids. This ended a very good afternoon's sport.

AUSTRALIAN.

THE 66TH COLOURS.

"Unbroken was the ring—
* * * *
Each stepping where his comrade stood
The instant that he fell.
No thought was there of dastard flight,
Linked in the serried phalanx tight,
Groom fought like noble—squire like knight,
As fearlessly and well."

A party under Captain Beresford-Piers, of the 66th (Berkshire) Regiment, went out from Kandahar with General Daubeny's Brigade to the fatal field of Maiwand, to search for and "bury their dead." Along the line of retreat only 20 European bodies were found ; proving that, like the true Englishmen they were, our gallant fellows had stood fighting "back to back, and shoulder to shoulder," to the last, in the blood-stained enclosure where their last desperate stand was made—

Though few and faint
Yet fearless still.

Captain John Quarry, whose name has never yet appeared as being with his regiment, was nevertheless in charge of the baggage and rear guard and sick (some 36 in number), commanding in fact the "covering party," and though not "to the front" during the action, had yet the satisfaction of knowing that his G Company formed the "rear guard"—and so the most exposed—in the last retirement from the field. The colours were borne by the juniors, Sub-Lieutenants Arthur Honeywood and Harry Barr, till both fell shot dead ! The former, just before holding up the colours, shouted out "Here, men ! what shall we do to save these ?"—and fell ! They were then raised by Colonel Galbraith and 2nd Lieutenant Olivey, a young man who had but just joined the regiment. The former, evidently wounded to the death, knelt with the colours raised, while the men instantly rallied round him till he also, and poor young Olivey in turn, fell, when, for the last time, the colours were raised by Sergeant-Major Cuppage and Corporal Ireland, who were both shot, and the scene closed. The gardens in which this last desperate stand was made were full of the dead any dying, trampled into gory mud by the fierce rush of thousands of Ghazis ; and so the colours could not be found when sought for, trampled as they were in that bloody mire. The spies say that they were found some days after by the villagers, who burnt them for the bullion, as also their staves. These colours were presented to the 66th by Lord Northbrook on the afternoon of the 11th November, 1872, in the presence of the whole of the Kurrachee Brigade, and the "beauty and fashion" of the station. The Reverends Blunt Streeten and Ffennel were present at the time, and performed the ceremony of consecration.

Captains Francis James Cullen and Ernest Stephen Garratt also fell on the field, Captain William McMath reached the garden enclosure we have written of with one of his arms hanging loosely from the shoulder ; having been either shot off or severed by a sword cut. Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward Rayner fell on the field, and was nobly supported by that gallant and good soldier, Drummer Darby, who met his own death-blow when thus aiding his dying comrade and officer. Captain Walter Roberts was shot through the legs, and died of exhaustion while being carried off the field on the General's horse. His body was taken to Kandahar and buried there. —*Civil and Military Gazette* (Sind Issue.)

THE RELIEF OF KANDAHAR.

THE VICEROY'S COMMENTS.

Simla, the 12th October 1880.

THE Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, having received from the Commander-in-Chief in India the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir F. S. Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayoub Khan on the 1st September 1880, desires that it shall be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

2. Sir Frederick Roberts has achieved what the Commander-in-Chief in India justly describes as one of the most complete and successful operations of recent times.

3. The Government of India appreciate the foresight which governed the preparation of the force at Kabul, the energy which conducted it to Kandahar, and the skill through which its operations were fitly crowned by the total defeat of the enemy against whom its movements had from the first been directed.

4. These operations, in their inception and their execution, will remain an enduring record, no less of the courage and devotion of the troops than of the skill of the officers on whose services the Queen-Empress can rely for the security and honor of Her Indian Empire.

5. The high soldierly spirit which animated this force throughout its ranks had been conspicuous in every arm of the service during all the operations of the war in Northern Afghanistan and on Sir Donald Stewart's march from Kandahar, and formed the ample justification of the Government of India in sanctioning an enterprize that could not have been prudently entrusted to a leader less able or to troops less efficient than Sir Frederick Roberts and the soldiers so worthy of his leading.

6. Even had the march thus undertaken and carried out served merely to raise the investment of Kandahar, it would have been a military achievement of which any country might be proud. All the more, therefore, is Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts to be congratulated on the opportunity afforded him of showing, in the defeat of Ayoub Khan, that the enterprize and endurance of himself and his troops were perfected by a consummate skill and devoted gallantry, adequate not merely to the battle of Kandahar but to any eventuality of war which they might be called on to meet.

7. The Government of India deplore the loss of those officers and men who fell in the gallant performance of their duty ; at the same time it is incumbent on them to record their recognition of the strategical skill displayed in the dispositions, through which it arose that the loss was so light in comparison with the difficulties to be overcome and the important results which were attained.

8. The Government of India will not now make more than a general reference to the individual services rendered in all ranks in this, the fitting close of a war in which so much distinguished service has been rendered. They desire, however, to add to the high and deserved commendation these services have received from Sir Frederick Roberts and the Commander-in-Chief in India an expression of their own deep appreciation of their value ; and it will be their most pleasing duty to submit to the Queen-Empress the names of those thus distinguished, for Her Majesty's Most Gracious consideration.

9. Meanwhile, the Governor General in Council tenders to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts and the Kabul-Kandahar Force the cordial congratulations and thanks of the Government of India.

ALLEN JOHNSON, Colonel;
Secretary to the Government of India.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S COMMENTS.

From Major-General G. R. Greaves, C.B., Adjutant General in India, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. 5585-A., dated Simla, 7th October 1880.

I AM directed to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, the accompanying despatch from Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Roberts, G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C., reporting the march of the force under his command from Kabul to Kandahar, and the successful engagement with the Afghans under Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan on the 1st September last.

2. The events reported are so ably and so clearly described by Sir Frederick Roberts, as to require no word in explanation. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief cannot, however, refrain from expressing the pride with which he presents this despatch to Government, recording as it does one of the most complete and successful military operations of recent times.

3. In the last days of July, when the enemy under Ayoub Khan had, after the unfortunate events at Maiwand, acquired a prestige and strength which some thought to be irresistible, the Commander-in-Chief felt that unless his proposal to despatch a division from Kabul met with the fullest support from the officer selected to command it, it would have been impossible to carry out the intention.

It was therefore most gratifying to His Excellency to find that Sir Frederick Roberts was so strong an advocate for the measure.

4. The promptitude with which this force was organised and prepared to advance reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and the Commander-in-Chief would here desire to record his appreciation of the admirable spirit displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, then in supreme command in Kabul, in depriving himself of the flower of his force in order to make up a division for Sir Frederick Roberts. On the skilful and successful manner in which Sir Donald Stewart brought the remainder of his troops to India, it will be His Excellency's pleasing duty to address the Government hereafter.

5. Sir Frederick Roberts has referred to the fact that no wheeled artillery accompanied his force, and as regards this I am to say that, notwithstanding the reports which had been received of Ayoub Khan's artillery and of the manner in which it had been served, Sir Frederick Haines, after some doubts on the matter, fully concurred in the wisdom of the view urged by Sir Donald Stewart and Sir Frederick Roberts that no wheeled carriage of any kind should accompany the force.

6. The march from Kabul to Kandahar has been criticised as a most rash military operation, with no base in case of ill-fortune, scant supplies, and a hostile population along the whole route. It would be out of place to point to success in justification of undue rashness, but it is right to state here that after a full consideration of all these circumstances, those who knew best felt satisfied that such troops, with such a commander, could hope successfully with any obstacles which might present themselves, and the results have fully borne out this feeling.

7. In alluding to the troops, Sir Frederick Haines would invite the attention of Government to Sir Frederick Roberts' report regarding their discipline and behaviour on the line of march ; neither fatigue, privations, nor the murder of their straggling comrades shook their discipline or *morale*, nor induced reprisals.

8. The report touches lightly on this superb march from Kabul to Kandahar,—a feat which will take its place amongst the most brilliant records of military history. It stands out as a proof of the wonderful power of endurance possessed by our troops, both British and Native, and of the admirable spirit which animates the men of all ranks and races of which our army is composed ; whilst the mutual confidence which has been engendered by sharing together so many dangers in the field and so many hardships on the march, must prove a bond of union between the British and Native soldiers, which cannot fail to be a source of strength to the Government.

9. The Commander-in-Chief must here express his regret that after the admirable efforts made by the troops under Major-General Phayre to reach Kandahar in time to assist in the overthrow of Ayub Khan, they should not have succeeded in doing so, and Sir Frederick Haines shares with these troops and their able commander the disappointment which all have felt in regard to this. The troops under General Phayre had to toil through Sind and the Bolan at the very hottest time of the year. Floods and the difficulty in procuring forage and supplies were serious obstacles to be overcome, causing great delay in the advance. The attitude of the Marris and other tribes created anxiety regarding the safety of the line of communications, by which alone supplies could be furnished for the garrison of Kandahar and the Kabul-Kandahar Force ; further delay was caused by this. It is solely due to the ability and energy of the commander and the spirit and discipline of the troops, that they were so far forward on the 1st September.

10. In regard to the action at Kandahar and to the reconnaissance of the 31st August which preceded it, His Excellency is only desirous of bringing prominently to the notice of Government the quick military appreciation of the situation by Sir Frederick Roberts and the excellent dispositions made by him. The admirable manner in which his orders were carried out, and the gallantry of the troops, are shown by his report.

11. It may be said that it was a misfortune that the enemy did not suffer more in the pursuit, but a pursuit of Afghans is notoriously a difficult operation ; and this will be readily understood when it is considered how easily they, under such circumstances, merge into the population, and casting away for the moment their arms, assume the *role* of peaceful inhabitants.

12. The Kandahar Force rendered good service in the engagement of the 1st September ; but as no report has been received on the subject from Lieutenant-General Primrose, His Excellency is not in possession of the details beyond what are gathered from Sir Frederick Roberts' despatch.

13. Sir Frederick Haines laments the death of such gallant soldiers as Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, Captains Frome and Straton and Sergeant Cameron. To Lieutenant Maclaine's murder His Excellency has already alluded in my letter of the 25th ultimo. In such men the army has experienced a serious loss.

14. The officers who are mentioned by Sir Frederick Roberts are commanded to the favourable notice of Government, but their names will be more specially brought forward hereafter in the general recommendations for rewards for service in Afghanistan.

GENERAL ROBERTS' DESPATCH.

From Lieutenant-General Sir FREDERICK ROBERTS, G.C.B., V.C., C.I.E., Royal Artillery, Commanding the Southern Afghanistan Field Force, to the Adjutant General in India, Army Head Quarters, Simla,—(No. 88, dated Camp Quetta, 26th September 1880).

Before detailing the operations on the 31st August and the 1st September, which resulted in the defeat of the Afghan army assembled at Kandahar, under the command of Sirdar Mahomed Ayub Khan, it may be desirable to give a short account of the march from Kabul,—a distance of 318 miles,—which was accomplished in twenty-three days, including two halts.

The strength of the force, placed at my disposal at Kabul by Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart, G. C. B., consisted of—3 Brigades of Infantry, 1 Brigade of Cavalry, and 3 Batteries of Mountain Guns.

Major-General J. Ross, C. B., commanded the Infantry Division, the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Brigades of which were commanded respectively by—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C. B., V. C.
Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C. B.
Brigadier-General C. M. McGregor, C. B., C.S.I., C.I.E.

Brigadier-General Hugh H. Gough, C. B., V. C., commanded the Cavalry Brigade.

Colonel Alured C. Johnson commanded the artillery ; Colonel Æ. Perkins, C. B., held the position of Commanding Royal Engineer, and Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, that of Principal Medical Officer.

In the detail of the forces * it will be noted that the strength in artillery was not in proportion to the strength of the other branches. But there were strong reasons which made it desirable that the artillery with the column should consist only of mountain batteries. The whole question was one of grave importance, and it was not without due consideration decided that the force should proceed to Kandahar unaccompanied by wheeled artillery.

*DETAIL OF FORCE.

1st Infantry Brigade.

	British.	Native.
92nd Highlanders	651	..
23rd Pioneers	..	701
24th Punjab Native Infantry	..	575
2nd Goorkhas	..	501
Total..	651	1,777

2nd Infantry Brigade.

72nd Highlanders	787	..
2nd Sikh Infantry	..	612
3rd Sikh Infantry	..	570
5th Goorkhas	..	561
Total..	787	1,743

3rd Infantry Brigade.

2-60th Rifles	616	..
15th Sikhs	..	650
25th Punjab Native Infantry	..	629
4th Goorkhas	..	637
Total..	616	1,916

Cavalry Brigade.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers	318	..
3rd Bengal Cavalry	..	394
3rd Punjab Cavalry	..	408
Central India Horse	..	495
Total..	318	1,297

Artillery Division.

	British.	Native.	Guns.
6-8th Royal Artillery—screw guns	95	139	6
11-9th Royal Artillery	95	139	6
No. 2 Mountain Battery	..	140	6
Total..	190	418	18

TOTAL OF FORCE.

British Troops	2,562
Native	7,151
British Officers	273
Guns	18
Cavalry Horses	1,779
Artillery Mules	450

The object was to reach Kandahar in the shortest possible time ; and it was not improbable that the main road would have to be left, should the Afghan army at Kandahar endeavour to make its way towards Ghazni and Kabul by the valley of the Argandab or the Arghastan.

The nature of the ground throughout Afghanistan is such that artillery can never be safely employed with cavalry alone, unsupported by infantry. Nor is rapidity of movement so much required of artillery in countries like Afghanistan, as the power of being able to operate over the most difficult ground without causing delay to the rest of the troops.

It was not forgotten, moreover, that on arrival at Kandahar the column would be augmented by a battery of 40-pounders, a battery of field artillery, and four guns of horse artillery.

It is unquestionable that, had either horse or field artillery accompanied the force, the march could not have been performed with the same rapidity.

Before leaving Kabul, everything that was possible was done to lighten baggage. Ten British soldiers were told off to each mountain battery tent, usually intended to hold six, and fifty to a sepoy's tent of two *pals*, 34 lbs. of kit only being allowed for each man.

To each Native soldier 20 lbs. of baggage was allowed, inclusive of camp equipage.

Each officer was allowed one mule ; and one mule was allowed to every eight officers for mess.

The amount of supplies which it was determined to take with the force was as follows :—30 days' tea, sugar, rum, and salt for Europeans ; 8 days' rum for Natives drinking spirits ; 5 days' flour for Europeans ; 5 days' rations for Native troops ; 1 day's grain, carried by cavalry horses and transport animals in addition to the ordinary load.

For the above, and for the carriage of foot-sore (European soldiers were allowed 2 per cent. of ponies, Native soldiers were allowed 2½ per cent., and Native followers were allowed 1½ per cent.), soldiers and followers, it was found that the numbers of transport animals required, inclusive of 10 per cent. spare, were—1,589 *yaboos* (large Kabul ponies). 1,244 Indian ponies, 4,510 mules, and 912 donkeys.

In addition to these, there were purchased on the line of march—35 *yaboos*, 1 mule, 208 donkeys, 171 camels.

The casualties were—410 *yaboos*, 106 Indian ponies, 217 mules.

The numbers of Native followers were—

Doolie-bearers	2,192
Followers in the Transport and other Departments	4,698
Private followers and syces of Native cavalry regiments	1,244
Total	8,134

The desertion of the whole of the Afghan drivers belonging to the Transport, shortly after leaving Kabul, and of the Hazara drivers directly their own country was reached, threw exceptionally heavy work upon the troops.

As regards supplies, the greatest difficulty would have been experienced, but for the admirable arrangements made by Major A. R. Badcock and the officers of the Commissariat Department, † and by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Low and the officers of the Transport Department. ‡

Sufficient praise cannot be bestowed upon all these officers. They never spared themselves ; and often, after the longest march, and with the prospect of having to start off again at a very early hour the following morning, had to work on until a late hour in the night.

† Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. C. M. FitzGerald, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. H. M. P. Hawkes, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. H. F. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal Staff Corps.

‡ Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot.
Captain G. H. Elliott, Bengal Staff Corps.
Captain G. R. Macgregor, Bengal Staff Corps.
Lieut. L. E. B. Booth, 3rd Foot.
Lieut. H. J. Elverson, 2nd Foot.
Lieut. R. B. W. Fisher, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. R. H. F. W. Wilson, 10th Hussars.
Lieut. C. G. Robertson, 8th Foot.

In the collection of supplies the Commissariat and Transport Departments were materially aided by Major E. G. G. Hastings and his staff of political Officers.

Fortunately for the welfare of the cavalry horses and transport animals, a fair amount of green Indian corn was almost everywhere procurable. Barley was very scarce ; but the Indian-corn proved to be so nutritious that the large majority of the horses, ponies, and mules reached Kandahar in excellent health and condition.

The reserve of flour had on several occasions to be indented upon ; but by replenishing whenever supplies were to be obtained, we arrived at Kandahar with still about three days' flour in hand.

The force appointed for the relief of Kandahar moved into camp by brigades on the 8th August in the vicinity of Kabul, the 2nd Infantry and the Cavalry Brigade proceeding respectively to Indiki and Charasia. The 1st and 3rd Infantry Brigades encamped at Beni Hissar.

The following morning the march commenced. The route lay through the fertile Logar Valley, that line being chosen instead of the usual road by Maidan, on account of the facilities it offered for collecting supplies.

On the 15th August Ghazni was reached,—a distance of 98 miles having been marched in seven days.

At Ghazni, I was met by the Governor, and received from him the keys of the city gates.

I placed my own guards and sentries in and around Ghazni,—deeming it best for the preservation of order, for the prevention of collisions between the troops and people, and for the execution of our demand for supplies.

The fort was visited by numbers of officers and men, but no disturbance occurred ; and before the break of the following day the force was many miles on its way towards Khelat-i-Ghilzai.

No news having reached me from either the latter place or Kandahar, I determined to push on with all possible speed.

I may here mention that I frequently despatched messengers, while on the road, with telegrams reporting our progress. I am led to think that none of these messengers ever reached their destination, except those sent from Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and from between that place and Kandahar.

On the 20th August, shortly after reaching Panjak, I received a letter from Colonel Tanner, 29th Bombay Native Infantry, commanding at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, written on the 18th, to the effect that all was well with his garrison ; that the neighbourhood of Khelat-i-Ghilzai was quiet, and that General Phayre, writing from Quetta on the 12th August, had stated that he hoped to be in Kandahar on the 2nd September at the latest.

The following day, at Shahjui, Captain Straton was able to open heliographic communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai. By this means I heard of the sortie which had been made from Kandahar on the 16th August ; and at the same time I received reassuring news as to the staying power of the garrison,—that they were in no straits for supplies for troops and followers, that they were all in good health and spirits, and that they had forage sufficient to hold out for a longer period than it would take the force under my command to reach Kandahar.

I decided, therefore, to push on to Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and there give the troops a well-earned rest of one day.

We arrived at Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the 23rd August, having marched from Ghazni, a distance of 134 miles, in eight days. This gives an average daily rate of 16¾ miles.

Colonel Tanner had everything in good order at Khelat-i-Ghilzai, and had been enabled to collect a fair amount of supplies.

Being of opinion that it would be inconvenient to keep open communication with Khelat-i-Ghilzai for some time to come, and seeing no immediate advantage in continuing its occupation, I determined to withdraw the garrison and take it with me to Kandahar.

All the necessary arrangements for this purpose were made during the day the force halted,—the 24th August ; and the charge of the fort was handed over to Mahomed Sadik Khan, a Toki-Ghilzai, who had had possession of it when the British troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Donald Stewart reached Khelat-i-Ghilzai in January, 1879.

On the 26th August, at Tirandaz, I received news from Lieutenant-General Primrose, C.S.I., commanding at Kandahar, on the 23rd Sirdar Ayoub Khan had abandoned the villages to the east and west of Kandahar ; and that on the 24th he had struck his camp and had taken up a position in the Argandab Valley between Baba Wali and Mazra, due north of the city,—thus practically giving up the investment of Kandahar.

Being anxious to open up heliographic communication with General Primrose, and if possible with General Phayre, I ordered two regiments of cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to march the following morning (27th August) to Robat, a distance of 34 miles, the remainder of the force moving about half way.

Shortly after arrival at Robat, Brigadier-General Gough was met by Lieutenant-Colonel St. John, the Resident, and Major Adam, Assistant Quartermaster General at Kandahar. From the information brought by these officers, and from what I heard from other sources, I was led to believe that Ayoub Khan intended to make a stand, and was strengthening his position, which was said to extend from Gandizan to Kotal-i-Murcha.

Upon receipt of this news I determined to halt for one day at Robat, and to divide the remaining distance to Kandahar, nineteen miles, into two short marches.

Soldiers followers and transport animals were much fagged by the long and continuous marching, and somewhat exhausted by the now daily increasing heat. I was, moreover, desirous of bringing the troops into Kandahar in as fresh a state as possible, and fit for any work that might be required of them.

During the halt at Robat, on the 29th, I received a letter from Major-General Phayre, C.B., dated Kila Abdulla, the 24th August, stating that he hoped his division would be assembled there on the 28th, and be able to march for Kandahar on the 30th.

I felt at once that this precluded the possibility of General Phayre's arrival at Kandahar in time to co-operate with me. I much regretted this, as I was well aware of the strenuous exertions he had made to relieve the beleaguered garrison, and the privations and hardships which he and his troops had undergone to effect this object.

On the 31st August the force reached Kandahar, having marched from Khelat-i-Ghilzai (88 miles) in seven days, including the halt at Robat.

The position I determined to take up was to the west of the city, with my right on the cantonments, and my left touching Old Kandahar.

Such a position covered the city, gave me command of a good an ample supply of water, and placed me within striking distance of Ayoub Khan's camp.

Not knowing what opposition might be expected once we advanced beyond the city, arrangements were made, in communication with Lieutenant-General Primrose, for giving the troops their breakfast outside the Shikarpore Gate, and for watering and feeding the transport animals.

At 10 a.m. the 1st and 3rd Brigades moved off from under the city walls, and took up the position as shown in the plan attached, viz., Picquet Hill, Karez Hill, and the north-eastern spur of the hill over Old Kandahar.

This movement was accomplished without opposition.

The Cavalry and the 2nd Brigade of Infantry were at this time on baggage and rear guards.

From such a cursory examination of the ground as I was able to make on arrival in the morning, I was quite satisfied that any attempt to carry the Baba Wali Kotal by a direct attack would be attended with very severe loss. I determined, therefore, if possible, to turn it.

To enable me to decide how best this operation could be carried out, it was necessary to ascertain the strength and precise extent of the position occupied by the enemy. I was anxious to obtain this information without delay, and I therefore ordered a small column, consisting of 3rd Bengal Cavalry, 15th Sikhs, two guns of 11-9th Royal Artillery, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough to start at once and make as complete a reconnaissance as possible.

Lieutenant-Colonel Chapman, Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, was directed to accompany the party and to assist Brigadier-General Gough with his great local knowledge and experience.

The reconnaissance started at 1 p.m. from our left near old Kandahar, and proceeded towards the high ground immediately above the village of Gandizan. Here the infantry and guns halted, while the cavalry advanced some two or two-and-a-half miles, avoiding the numerous orchards and enclosures, and coming out in front of Pir Paimal village, where it was found the enemy were strongly entrenched

As soon as the enemy's fire along this line had been drawn, the 3rd Bengal Cavalry fell back, admirably handled by their Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie.

In the meantime the guns were brought into action, partly to test the range, and also to check the enemy, who were now observed to be passing rapidly into the gardens near Gandizan.

A retirement of the infantry and artillery of the reconnaissance to within our picquets was then ordered.

The instant our troops commenced to fall back, the enemy advanced in great strength and pressed the infantry. They eventually assembled in such large numbers, and endeavoured so persistently to follow, that the whole of the troops of the 3rd Brigade, and part of those of the 1st, were ordered under arms.

The retirement was conducted with grdat steadiness by the 15th Sikhs, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy. At the end of the day our casualties numbered only ten.

The reconnaissance of the 31st August having afforded me all the information I required, I decided on attacking the enemy the following morning.

Orders were accordingly issued for the troops to breakfast at 7. A. M., and for one day's cooked rations to be carried by all ranks.

Brigades were to be in position by 8 A. M., tents being previously struck, and, with the kits, stored in a walled enclosure.

The plan of operations was explained by me personally to the officers commanding divisions and Brigades at 6 A.M.

This plan, briefly, was to threaten the enemy's left (the Baba Wali Kotal) and to attack in force by the village of Pir Paimal.

The whole of the infantry of the Kabul-Kandahar Force, upon whom developed the duty of carrying the enemy's position, were formed up in rear of the low hills which covered the front of our camp,—the right being at Picquet Hill, and the left resting on Chilzina, while the cavalry, under the command of Brigadier-General Hugh Gough, was held in readiness, in rear of the left, to operate by Gandizan towards the bed of the Argandab river, so as to threaten the rear of Ayoub Khan's camp, and endanger his line of retreat towards Girishk and Kabrez. E-B Royal Horse Artillery (four guns), two companies of the 2-7th Fusiliers, and four companies of the 28th Bombay Native Infantry were placed at the disposal of Brigadier-General Gough to take up a position near Gandizan, and, when opportunity offered, to support his advance.

Guards for the protection of the city having been detailed, as shown in the accompanying return, marked No. 9, the remaining troops under Lieutenant-General Primrose's command were ordered to be distributed as follows :—

Brigadier-General Daubeny's brigade to hold the ground from which the Kabul Force would advance to the attack.

The remnant of Brigadier-General Burrows' brigade, with No. 5-11th Royal Artillery and the cavalry of the Bombay Force under Brigadier-Gene-

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ral Nuttall, to take up a position north of the cantonment, from which the 40-pounders might be brought to bear directly on the Baba Wali Pass; the cavalry being instructed to watch the pass called Kotal-i-Murcha, and to cover the city.

It was clear from a very early hour in the morning that an offensive movement was contemplated by the enemy. The villages of Gandizan and Gandi Mullah Sahibdad were held in strength; and desultory fire was brought to bear upon our front from the orchards connecting these two villages, while an ill-directed shell fire was opened from the Baba Wali Kotal, which was held in force during the greater part of the day's operations.

At 9-30 a.m., fire was opened from the 40-pounders upon the Baba Wali Pass.

Shortly afterwards the brigades of the Kabul-Kandahar Force were ordered to the attack, the 1st Brigade being on the right, the 2nd on the left, and the 3rd in reserve. Two batteries of artillery, viz., C-2nd and 6-8th,—the latter being the new pattern jointed guns,—had meanwhile been placed in position to cover the advance of the infantry, and commenced shelling the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad.

The instructions given by Major-General Ross to Brigadier-General Macpherson were to make his first attack on that village, after which he was to clear the enemy from the enclosures which lay between the village and the low spur of the hill short of Pir Paimal. He further ordered Bridgadier-General Baker to advance in a westerly direction, keeping touch with the 1st Brigade on his right, and clearing the gardens and orchards in his immediate front.

The attack upon the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad was made by the 2nd Goorkhas and the 92nd Highlanders, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye and Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker respectively, the remaining two regiments of the 1st Infantry Brigade being in support. The village was carried in the most dashing style, Goorkhas and Highlanders vieing with each other in the rapidity of their advance. The enemy with drew sullenly and leisurely, a good number remaining to the last in the village to receive a bayonet charge.

On this occasion the following officers and men were brought to notice as having behaved with distinguished gallantry :—

Major G. S. White,	92nd Highlanders.	
Private John Dennis,	,,	
Drummer James Roddick,	,,	
Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley,	2nd Goorkhas.	
Sepoy Mangal Jaisi,	,,	,,
Sepoy Wazir Sing Nagarkoti,	,,	,,
Sepoy Makkareah Rana,	,,	,,
Sepoy Bisram Thapa,	,,	,,
Sepoy Maniram Lohar,	,,	,,

During the advance of the 1st Brigade on the village of Gandi Mullah Sahibdad, the 2nd Brigade had been threading its way through the lanes and walled enclosures, which lay in the line of its attack. The resistance it encountered was most stubborn, the enemy being well protected by high walls, which they had carefully loop-holed. The loss suffered in clearing these enclosures was necessarily severe,—Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow, C.B., Captain Frome, and Lance-Sergeant Cameron (a grand specimen of a Highland soldier) being amongst those who fell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brownlow met his death while gallantly leading his regiment, the 72nd Highlanders, and in him the army has experienced a great loss. He had on many occasions highly distinguished himself as a leader,—at the Peiwar Kotal, during the operations around Kabul at the latter end of 1879, and notably on the 14th December, when he won the admiration of the whole force by his brilliant conduct in the attack and capture of the Asmai Heights.

Of the regiments of this (the 2nd) brigade, the 72nd Highlanders, and the 2nd Sikhs had the chief share of the fighting. They were the two leading battalions, and frequently had to fix bayonets to carry positions or to check the determined rushes of the enemy. Brigadier-General Baker speaks in high terms of the gallant behaviour of these two regiments, and notices especially the manner in which a charge of the enemy was repulsed by the 2nd Sikhs under the able and immediate command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, who was well supported by Majors H. M. Pratt, J. B. Slater, and F. E. Hastings.

The following native commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers are brought forward as having been very conspicuous during this part of the action :—

Color-Sergeant G. Jacobs, 72nd Highlanders.		
Color-Sergeant R. Lauder,	,,	,,
Lance-Corporal J. Gordon,	,,	,,
Subadar-Major Gurbaj Sing, 2nd Sikhs.		
Jemadar Alla Sing,	,,	
Naick Dir Sing,	,,	
Sepoy Hakim,	,,	
Sepoy Jai Sing,	,,	
Sepoy Partab Sing,	,,	
Sepoy Bir Sing,	,,	

After severe fighting both brigades emerged at the point of the hill near Pir Paimal; and bringing their left shoulders forward, they pressed an and swept the enemy through the closely-wooded gardens and orchards which cover the western slopes of the hill.

The village of Pir Paimal was in our possession soon after noon.

When I heard from Major-General Ross of the success of the troops under his command, I determine to support his further advance by the 3rd Brigade, which had been drawn up in front of the village of Abasabad, with the double object of being a reserve to the 1st and 2nd Brigades, and of meeting a possible counter-attack by the enemy from the Baba Wali Pass.

The capture of Pir Paimal, however, brought our troops in rear of that pass; and feeling that nothing had now to be feared from the enemy's left, I pushed on with the 3rd Brigade to join Major-General Ross.

That officer, seeing the advantage gained, and knowing that he could rely press forward without waiting for reinforcements.

The position to which the enemy retired, after the capture of Pir Paimal. was an entrenched camp to the south-west of the Baba Wali Kotal, commanding an open piece of ground.

This entrenchment they were evidently prepared to hold with their usual determination; reinforcements were being rapidly pushed up from their reserves, while the guns on the Baba Wali Kotal were turned round, so as to increase the heavy fire of artillery which was brought to bear upon our troops.

It became necessary to take this position at once by storm.

Recognizing this with true soldierly instinct, Major G. S. White, who was leading the advance companies of Her Majesty's 92nd Highlanders, called upon his men for just one charge more "to close the business."

The battery of screw guns, under Brevet-Major J. C. Robinson, had been spelling the enemy with a well-directed fire; under cover of which, and supported by a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the 23rd Pioneers, the Highlanders, responding with alacrity to their leader's call, dashed forward and drove the enemy from their entrenchments at the point of the bayonet.

The gallant and ever foremost Major White was the first to reach the enemy's guns; being closely followed by Sepoy Inderbir Lama, who, placing his rifle upon one of the guns, exclaimed that it was captured in the name of the 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkhas.

While the 1st Brigade was advancing towards the enemy's last position, a portion of the 2nd Brigade, *viz.*, a half-battalion of the 3rd Sikhs, under Lieutenant-Colonel G. N. Money, charged a body of the enemy on the extreme left, and captured three guns.

The enemy were now completely routed; but, owing to the nature of the ground, it was impossible for Major-General Ross, who was commanding in the front line, to realise the extent of the victory he had won.

He, therefore, expecting the enemy to take up a fresh position further on, and to continue their resistance, ordered the 1st and 2nd Brigades to halt and replenish their ammunition.

When this had been done, and the troops had advanced about a mile, Major-General Ross found himself in sight of the whole of Ayoub Khan's camp, standing deserted, and apparently as it had been left in the morning, when the Afghans moved to the attack.

With his camp, Ayoub Khan lost all his artillery, numbering 32 pieces, including the two guns of E-B., Royal Horse Artillery, which had been taken by his troops at Maiwand on the 27th July.

During this part of the engagement, the following officers and men were especially remarked for their gallantry and forwardness :—

Major G. S. White,	92nd Highlanders.	
Lieutenant C. W. H. Douglas,	,,	
Corporal William McGillvray,	,,	
Private Peter Grieve,	,,	
Private John McIntosh,	22nd Highlanders	
Private D. Grey,	,,	
Major S. E. Becher,	2nd Goorkhas.	
Havildar Gopal Borah,	,,	
Sepoy Inderbir Lama,	,,	
Sepoy Tikaram Kwas,	,,	

Further pursuit with infantry being hopeless, the two brigades were halted on the far side of the village of Mazra, where they were shortly afterwards joined by the 3rd Brigade under Brigadier-General McGregor.

I had, meanwhile, ordered the cavalry of the Bombay Force, under Brigadier-General Nuttall, to advance over the Baba Wali Kotal, and pursue the enemy up the left bank of the Argandab.

The operations of the cavalry under Brigadier-General Hugh Gough were continued throughout the day, the Brigade crossing the Argandab and pushing beyond the line of the enemy's retreat towards Kakhrez.

During this movement none of the regular troops were encountered, but some 350 of the fugitive *ghazis* and irregulars were killed.

With the exception of the 1st Brigade, which halted at Mazra for the night, all the troops returned to Kandahar before dark.

Shortly before the final advance, Major-General Ross, wishing to inform me by heliograph that he had succeeded in turning the enemy's position, directed Captain Straton, 22nd Foot, Superintendent of Army Signalling, to proceed with a company of the 24th Punjab Native Infantry to the Baba Wali Kotal. This gallant officer had only gone a short distance when a *ghazis* springing out of a ravine close to him, shot him dead. In Captain Straton Her Majesty's service has lost a most accomplished, intelligent officer, under whose management army signalling, as applied to fiely service, reached a pitch of perfection probabld nevever before attained. His energy knew no difficulties, and his enthusiasm was beyond praise. He had won the highest opinions from all with whom his duties had brought him in contact, and his death was very deeply felt throughout the whole force.

On the capture of Ayoub Khan's camp, the body of Lieutenant Maclaine, Royal Horse Artillery, was discovered lying outside what had been his own, and close to Ayoub Khan's tent. It was evident he had been quite recently murdered—the act, I believe, of the guard placed over him by Ayoub Khan. This incident I record with deep sorrow at the melancholy fate of a brave young officer, whose short career had behn so full of promise.

I have requested Lieutenant-General Primrose to furnish a report regarding the part taken by the troops under his command in the engagement of the 1st September. I beg to acknowledge the assistance that the Lieutenant-General and the officers under his command afforded me. The presence of these troops released the whole of the Kabul-Kandahar Force for the turning movement by Pir Paimal, and contributed materially to the success of the day.

Our casualties amounted to—

Killed of all ranks	40
Wounded of all ranks	228
Total killed and wounded ..	268

It is difficult to estimate the loss of the enemy, but it must have been considerable, for upwards of 600 bodies were buried by us between Kandahar and the village of Pir Paimal alone. Probably 1,200 killed would not be an over-estimate.

The number of enemy against us has been calculated at—

Regular infantry	4,000
Cavalry	800
Ghazis	5,000
Irregular Cavalry	3,000

Having briefly described the march from Kabul to Kandahar, and having given the chief incidents of the operations around Kandahar on the 31st August and 1st September, I am desirous of bringing to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India and the Government of India, the conduct and bearing of the troops under my command.

The rapidity with which the march was accomplished,—taking into consideration the strength of the force, the variations of climate, and the difficult nature of the country traversed,—is the best testimony I can produce to the efficiency, discipline, and spirit of the troops.

Their conduct under circumstances, often of the most testing nature, cannot be expressed in terms too strong or too full. They all seemed to be animated with but one desire, that, cost what it might in personal risk, fatigue, or discomfort, they would effect the speedy release of their beleaguered fellow-soldiers in the city of Kandahar.

The unflagging energy and perseverance of the troops seemed to reacl the full height when they knew they were about to put forth their irresistable strength against a hitherto successful enemy.

Notwithstanding the provocation caused by the cruel murder of any stragglers (soldiers as well as followers) who fell into the hands of the Afghans following in the wake of our column, not one act infringing the rules of civilized warfare was committed by our troops. The persons and property of the natives were respected, and full compensation for supplies was everywhere given.

In short, the inhabitants of the districts we passed through could not have been treated with greater consideration, nor with a lighter hand; and the conduct of the troops will ever remain as memorable as the results which they achieved.

Where all did their duty so willingly and effectually there may seem little room for the selection of individuals for prominent notice. I cannot, however, refrain from recording the names of some officers whose exceptional services, I consider, entitle them to the favourable consideration of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Major-General J. Ross, C.B., commanding the Infantry Division and 2nd-in-Command, afforded me every assistance during the march from Kabul and the operations at Kandahar. By the able manner in which he conducted the attack on the Afghan position on the 1st September, he has given a fresh proof of his many soldierly qualities, and of his fitness for command.

Major-General Ross speaks in high terms of the following officers of his Staff :—

Major G. de C. Morton, Assistant Adjutant General;

Maj R. G. Kennedy, Assistant Quarter-Master Gene ;

Off iating Deputy Surgeon-General J. Ekin, M.B.;

Ca,tain J. D. Mansel, Rifle Brigade, A. D. C.;

Lieut. A. Davidson, 2-60th Rifles, } Orderly
Lieut. the Hon. M. G. Talbot, R.E., } Officers.
Lieut. F. B. Longe, R.E., }

I am greatly indebted to—

Brigadier-General H. T. Macpherson, C.B., V.C., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade;

Brigadier-General T. D. Baker, C.B., commanding the 2nd Infantry Brigade;

Brigadier-General C. M. MacGregor, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade;

Brigadier-General H. Gough, C.B., V.C., commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

With such able and experienced officers in command of brigades, success was a certainty. Throughout the long and trying march from Kabul they maintained the strictest discipline, and brought their troops to Kandahar in the highest state of efficiency.

I desire to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the valuable services of these distinguished officers.

Brigadier-General Macpherson reports favourably of the following officers, who served under his command :—

Major J. C. Robinson, R.A., commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery;

Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Parker, commanding the 92nd Highlanders;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Battye, commanding the 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas;

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Collett, commanding the 23rd Pioneers;

Colonel F. B. Norman, commanding the 24th Punjab Native Infantry;

Captain R. E. C. Jarvis, 67th Foot, Brigade-Major "for the intelligent manner in which he carried out the duties of his appointment."

Captain A. D. M'Gregor, 92nd Highlanders, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, "for his intelligence and untiring energy;"

Captain R. P. Tickell, R.E., Field Engineer, "for his valuable services during the march from Kabul and usefulness during the action of the 1st September;"

Lieutenant E.S.E. Childers, R.E., Orderly Officer.

Brigadier-General Macpherson records that the devotion of the medical officers of the brigade in attending to the wounded in the field under fire was most admirable.

He mentions—

Surgeon-Major S. B. Roe, M.B., 92nd Highlanders;

Surgeon-Major W. Finden, 2nd (P. W. O.) Goorkhas;

Surgeon E. H. Fenn, No. 6-8th Royal Artillery;

Surgeon H. J. Linton, 24th Punjab Native Infantry;

Surgeon H. Hamilton, M.D., 23rd Pioneers.

Bridgadier-General T. D. Baker would wish to mention specially the names of the following officers :—

Major G. Swinley, R.A., commanding No. 2 Mountain Battery;

Major C. M. Stockwell, commanding the 72nd Highlanders;

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Boswell, commanding the 2nd Sikhs;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. FitzHugh, commanding the 5th Goorkhas;

Colonel O. V. Tanner, commanding the 29th Bomboy Native Infantry;

Captain W. C. Farwell, General List, Infantry, Brigade-Major;

Lieutenant F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General;

Captain W. G. Nicholson, R.E., Field Engineer;

Captain M. N. C. Kane, 72nd Highlanders, Orderly Officer;

Surgeon-Major G. W. M'Nalty, M.D.;

Surgeo-Major C. A. Atkins, "for the manner in which he attended the wants of the wounded in the fighting line."

Brigadier-General MacGregor desires to record his appreciation of the support and assistance he received from—

Major J. M. Douglas, R.A., commanding No. 11-9th Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Collins, commanding the 2nd Battalion 60th Royal Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Hennessy, commanding the 15th Sikhs.

Colonel J. W. Hoggan, commanding the 25th Punjab Native infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Roweroft, commanding the 4th Goorkhas.

Captain R. Chalmer, 2-60th Rifles, Brigade-Major, who proved himself a most zealous officer;

Captain A. Gaselee, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, who aided much by his knowledge of the country;

Captain M. C. Brackenbury, R. E., Field Engineer, au excellent and energetic officer;

Captain H.M'L. Hutchinson, 14th Foot, Orderly Officer, who rendered every assistance in his power.

He further brings forward the following regimental officers :—

Captain A. E. Duthy, R.A., 11-9th Royal Artillery.
Major W. G. Byron, } 2-60th Rifles.
Captain J. N. Blackwood-Price, }
,, H. S. Marsham, }
Major D. W. Inglis, } 15th Sikhs.
Captain H. A. Abbott, }
Captain W. V. Ellis, } 25th Punjab N. I.
Lieut C. H. H. Beley, }
Major E. P. Mainwaring, } 4th Goorkhas.
Captain C. A. Mercer, }
Surgeon-Major G. C. Chesnaye, }
Surgeon- Major E. C. Markey,

Brigadier-General Hugh Gough states that his thanks are specially due to—

Major J. A. Tillard, R.H.A., commanding E. B., Royal Horse Artillery;

Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Bushman, commanding the 9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers;

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, commanding the 3rd Central India Horse;

Major A. Vivian, commanding the 3rd Punjab Cavalry;

Captain J. P. Brabazon. 10th Hussars, Brigade Major;

Major B. A. Combe, 10th Hussars, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General;

Captain C. F. Call, R.E., Field Engineer;

Capt. H. Burnley, 6th Dragoon Guards, } Ordery
Lieutenant M. O. Little, 9th Lancers, } Officers;
Surgeon Major R. Lewer.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks the aid I have received throughout from Colonel Alured C. Johnson, R.H.A., commanding the Royal Artillery, and Colonel Æ. Perkins, C.B., R.E., Commanding Royal Engineer. Officers commanding batteries, whose names are brought forward by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery, have alredy been mentioned by the Bridgadier-Generals commanding the brigades to which their batteries were attached, with the exception of Major P. H. Greig, R.A., commanding C-2nd Royal Artillery, whose services on the 1st September Colonel Johnson desires to acknowledge, and Major T. Graham, commanding No. 6-8th Royal Artillery, who shared the arduous march from Kabul, but was unfortunately prevented by sickness from commanding his battery during the operations at Kandahar.

He mentions also :—

Captain H. Pipon, R.H.A., Adjutant, Royal Artillery, and Lieutenant R. A. Bennatine, R.A., Orderly Officer, both of whom afforded him every assistance.

Colonel Perkins speaks favorably of the assistance he received from Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R.E., Adjutant, Royal Engineers.

I trust I may be permitted here to record my opinion of the excellent services performed by the following regimental officers who have been with me throughout all, or the greater part of, the campaign in Afghanistan, and are still serving under my command :—

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant E. A. Smith.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers.—Captain H. W. Apperley, Captain J. A. H. Stewart-Mackenzie, Captain B. Gough, Lieutenant E. B. M'Innis.

72nd Highlanders.—Major C. W. N. Guinness, Captain R. Garnett, Captain M. N. G. Kane, Captain R. H. Murray. Lieutenant R. L. Milne, Lieutenant S. C. H. Monro.

92nd Highlanders.—Major G. S. White, Captain L. C. Singleton, Captain R. F. Darvall, Captain the Hon'ble J. Scott Napier, Captain C. W. H. Douglas, Lieutenant W. H. Dick Cunyngham.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant-Colonel B. Cracroft, Major G. W. Willock.

3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Major W. C. Anderson, Major J. D. Macpherson, Captain C. C. Egerton.

Central India Horse.—Major H. M. Buller, Major J. Colledge, Major M. G. Gerard.

2nd Goorkhas.—Major S. E. Becher, Lieutenant H. S. Wheatley.

23rd Pioneers.—Captain H. Paterson, Captain S. V. Gordon.

24th Punjab Native Infantry.—Captain E. Stedman.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Major H. M. Pratt, Major J. B. Slater, Major F. E. Hastings.

3rd Sikh Infantry.—Major C. J. Griffiths, Major W. B. Aislabie.

5th Goorkhas.—Major J. M. Sym, Captain E. Molloy, Lieutenant A. R. Martin, Lieutenant C. C. Chenevix-Trench, Lieutenant C. C. St. E. Lucas.

Lieutenant Colonel E. F. Chapman, R.A., who has held the important post of Deputy Adjutant and Quarter Master General, has afforded me throughout the most valuable and material assistance. His services in Afghanistan are well known to the Commander-in-Chief in India; I am glad, however, to have this opportunity of bringing the name of this excellent staff officer prominently before His Excellency.

Deputy Surgeon-General J. Hanbury, M.B., proved himself to be an efficient administrative medical officer, and carried on the duties of his responsible office to my entire satisfaction.

To Major A. R. Badcock, Deputy Commissary General, the entire force is deeply indebted. The manner in which he, and the officers under his orders, overcame difficulties of no ordinary nature, and the way in which they exerted themselves to procure the daily supply, are deserving of particular mention.

The administrative talent possessed by Major Badcock is of the highest order, and I cannot recommend his services too strongly for recognition by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India.

Major Badcock speaks in the highest terms of all the officers of the Commissariat Department with the force, but he brings forward especially the name of Captain A. T. S. A. Rind, Bengal Staff Corps.

The valuable services performed by Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Low, Bengal Cavalry, Chief Director of Transport, and the officers of his Department, can scarcely be considered apart from those of the Commissariat Department.

I would wish here to record my high sense of the admirable work accomplished by Lieutenant-Colonel Low and his able staff of assistants. The mobility of the force depended upon the efficiency of the transport, and it is mainly due to the untiring energy of these officers that the troops were able to perform such long and continuous marches, and to reach their destination with the transport animals in such excellent condition. Lieutenant-Colonel Low brings to special notice Captain W. A. Wynter, 33rd Foot, and Lieutenant L. E. B. Booth, 33rd Foot.

Major C. A. Gorham, R.A., Deputy Judge-Advocate General, has carried on his duties entirely to my satisfaction.

Major C. Cowie, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, had a difficult and arduous task to perform, his successful accomplishment of which deserves my acknowledgment. My thanks are also due to Lieutenant W. G. Small, 59th Foot, in charge of the field treasure chest.

The Reverend J. W. Adams, B.A., Chaplain, Church of England, and Reverend G. W. Manson, B.D., and the Reverend Alexander Ferrier, M.A., the Presbyterian Chaplain, and the Very Reverend Father G. Browne, were throughout most attentive to their duties.

Major E. G. G. Hastings, Chief Political Officer, and the following officers of the Political Staff:—Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Major C. B. Euan Smith, C.S.I., Major M. Protheroe, have rendered me every assistance, and have spared themselves no trouble nor exposure in their endeavours to gain information, and to procure supplies for the force.

It affords me much pleasure to bring forward the names of the officers serving on my personal staff, who have at all times been unremitting in the performance of their duties.

Major G. T. Pretyman, R.A., has in addition to his duties as Aide-de-Camp, held the position of Commandant of Field Force Head Quarters.

Lieutenant J. Sherston, Rifle Brigade, Aid-de-Camp.

Capt. R. Pole-Carew, Coldstream Guards, } Orderly
Capt. the Hon'ble W. C. Rowley, R.A., } Officers.
Surgeon J. F. Williamson, M.B.

No. 11.—RETURN OF ORDNANCE captured at Baba Wali after the action with Sirdar Ayub Khan on 1st Sept., 1880.

No.	Nature of Gun.	Length of Gun.	Length of Bore.	Calibre.	Rifling.	No. of Grooves.	Marks.	Remarks.
1	Ordnance. 9-pr. Iron B. L. Rifled	5′ 4·3″	4′ 7″	ins. 3·14	Polygroove.	37	Persian scrolls and lion's head on top of guns.	Fitted with tangent sights on both sides, and muzzle sight,—the former inclined towards each other, having Vernier cross-heads, and being graduated in Persian numerals.
2*a*		5 4½	4 7	3·11	..	38		Ditto.
3		5 4½	4 7	3·07	..	37		Ditto.
4		5 5	4 7	3·10	..	40		Ditto.
5*b*		5 5½	4 6½	3·04	..	38		Ditto.
6		5 5	4 7	3·10	..	38		Ditto.
1*c*		5 2	4 11	3·69	..	..		Fitted for tangent sight.
2	Bronze M. L. S. B. 6-pr. gun.	5 2½	5 0	3·69	..	..		Ditto.
3*d*		5 1½	5 0	3·60	..	..		Ditto.
4		5 1½	4 10½	3·56	..	..		Ditto.
5		5 1½	4 10½	3·59	..	..		Ditto.
6*e*		5 2	4 11½	3·66	..	..		Ditto.
7*f*		5 2	5 0½	3·61	..	..		Ditto.
8		5 2½	4 8½	3·61	..	..		Ditto.
9*g*		5 2	4 11½	3·60	..	..		Ditto.
10		5 2½	4 11½	3·68	..	..		Ditto.
11		5 2½	4 11½	3·60	..	..		Ditto.
12		5 2	4 11½	3·61	..	..		Ditto.
13		5 2½	4 11	3·53	..	..		Ditto.
14		5 2½	4 11	3·60	..	..		Ditto.
15		5 2	4 11½	3·60	..	..		Ditto.
16		5 2½	4 11½	3·63	..	..		Ditto.
1*h*	12-pr. Howr. (Field)	3 5½	3 1½	4·64	..	..		Ditto.
2*i*		3 5	3 1¼	4·68	..	..		Ditto,
1*j*	(Mountain)	2 10	2 6½	4·50	..	..		Ditto.
2*k*	,,	2 9½	2 6½	4·50	..	..		Ditto.
1*l*	3-pr. gun	3 0	2 10½	2·93	..	..		Ditto.
2*m*	,,	3 0	2 10½	2·93	..	..		Ditto.
3*n*	,,	3 0	2 10	2·93	..	..		Ditto.
4*o*	,,	3 0	1 10	2·93	..	..		Ditto.
1	Unfinished	4 6·	bored only to 2′ 4″	3·22	..	..		No carriage.
2	,,	4 4½	not bored	..	..	..		Ditto.

NOTE.—The whole of the carriages except the mountain ones are unserviceable. Those here excepted are repairable.

Total Ordnance, Afghan guns	32
Recaptured guns of E-B, R. H. A., not here shewn	2
	34

a Nos. 1 and 6 guns are mounted on 6-pr. S. B. carriages, bearing the Agra mark. The other carriages are of Afghan make, and all six unserviceable.
b Nos. 2 and 6 have got 2 Madras pattern wheels each,—taken, no doubt, from the carriages captured at Khushk-i-Nakhud.
c Sight itself deficient.
d Carriage has two Madras wheels.
e Sight itself deficient.
f Ditto.
g Ditto. Limber has two Madras wheels.
h Persian inscription on ends of both trunions also.
i Ditto ditto.
j No tangent sight.
k Ditto.
l Persian inscription on ends of both trunions also.
m Ditto ditto.
n Ditto ditto.
o Ditto ditto.

(Sd.) C. COWIE, Major, R. A.,
Commy. of Ordnance, Kabul-Kandahar F. F.

BENGAL.

ROMA BYE'S MARRIAGE.—We hear that the marriage of Miss Roma Bye with Babu Bepin Behari Dass, M.A., B. L., takes place at Bankipore. The bridegroom is not, we are told, of the *Suri* caste, but of the *Shahu* caste, corresponding to our *Vaishyas*, which is peculiar to East Bengal. He comes of a respectable family of Sylhet. His marriage with Miss Roma Bye was, it seems, arranged during the lifetime of the lady's brother at Gowhatty, where Bapu Bepin Behari Dass was then Head Master of the Government High School at that station. It is said that a Native Civil Servant attached to another Presidency sought the lady's hand, but in vain. We are told that the marriage ceremony is to be performed at Bankipore.—*Indian Mirror.*

LUNATICS ABROAD.—Under the recent orders of Government, all "harmless lunatics," and lunatics who have relations have been set at large, with the result that almost every street in the town now has its own *pugla*. However harmless these lunatics may be, and however much the expenditure under the head of "luntic asylums" may be reduced, it is certain that the idea which conceived the release of these madmen was not a very wise one. Daily complaints are made to the police of the freaks of these lunatics; and it is no unusual sight now-a-days to see madmen perched on the top of statues on the *maidan*, or threateningly menacing conveyances on the road. Surely the community have a right to be protected from such annoyances, and it is to be hoped the Government will revoke the order.—*Statesman.*

SCARCITY OF SAILORS IN CALCUTTA.—Such is the scarcity of seamen at the present writing that the manager of the Alms House was on Monday night knocked up about 11 to know if he could spare any body from the eastablishment. Highly indignant at the disturbance, he informed the applicants that such requests should be preferred in the day time and not when people had retired to their peaceful slumbers. In vain the suitors stated the urgency of the case, representing that two ships were dropping down with the tide short of hands. Murmuring something understood to embody a desire to be rid of his tormentors, the irate manager returned to his broken slumbers and the enterprising nautical purveyors had to content themselves with the capture of an individual who had been paying his devotions to Bacchus rather too freely, and who expressed his perfect willingness to go anywhere at a moment's notice, and accordingly went.—*Id.*

MADRAS.

CYCLONE NEAR BIMLIPATAM.—Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co. have received a telegram stating that a cyclone passed south of Bimlipatam on Wednesday. A telegram received by the Master Attendant from the Port Officer at Bimlipatam, the same day, reported that the weather was threatening.—*Madras Times.*

THE DUKE AND THE MAHOMEDANS.—His Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos has accepted with much pleasure the offer of the Mahomedans of Madras to give him a farewell entertainment. Active preparations have already been begun by the entertainment committee appointed at the preliminary meeting. The date of the entertainment has not yet been fixed.—*Id.*

A SHOOTING REGIMENT.—It will be interesting to our readers to know that the 77th Regiment, the right wing and head-quarters of which now garrison Fort St. George, has for the past fifteen years held the first place in regard to shooting; more than half the regiment wearing the badge of first class marksmen—two rifles crossing each other. The H Company of the rigiment is the best. The prizes won by the corps are numerous, and now adorn the Sergeants' Mess.—*Id.*

THE NEW GOVERNOR.—Mr. Adam has postponed his departure from England, and will not arrive in Madras until the middle of December. The Duke's five years will expire on the 23rd proximo, but it is believed that Her Majesty's Government have requested his Grace to stay on until the arrival of his successor. The public ball to Lady Mary Grenville has been fixed for the 15th proximo, but possibly the change in Mr. Adam's plans will affect the arrangement. The Government will, it is understood, return from Ootacamund to Madras in the first week of next month.—*Madras Mail*

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 2nd to the 8th, instant, 5 East Indians, 12 Native Christians, 204 Hindoos, and 30 Mahomedans died in Madras a total of 251 persons; the average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years being 273 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 20 from small-pox, 4 from measles, 51 from fever, 20 from dysentery, 11 from diarrhœa, and 145 from other diseases. The population, according the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 32·8 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 35·9 per 1,000 per annum.—*Id.*

A LUCKY SPECULATION.—In the early part of June last, Messrs. Franck & Co., the well-known auctioneers on the Mount Road, put up to public auction thirty-two shares in the Malabar Perseverance Coffee Company, Limited. They were fully paid-up shares of Rs. 500 each, and people thought twice before they offered even a low price for them. Few people cared to buy them, and although the crier at the auction sung the praises of the estate and of the hidden treasure lying beneath the reefs, it was impossible to obtain a fair bid. Before the sale was finally closed two native merchants purchased some of the shares, but the rest were "bought in." Recently, one of the leading solicitors in Madras, who has gone in pretty heavily for gold mining companies scrip, bought the remaining shares of the Perseverance Company at Rs. 22 each. Within two months of the purchase of these shares the Perseverance Company received from the mortgagees, Messrs. Stanes and Co., on behalf of a Gold Mining Company in England, an offer for the estate for one lakh and ten thousand rupees. This offer was accepted, and the transfer of the company resolved upon at a recent meeting of the shareholders. The sale money will pay all the liabilities of the company in full, and each shareholder will receive something more than the value of his share. The Madras solicitor has earned a profit of above Rs. 478 for each share purchased by him. If this is not a lucky hit, we are at a loss to know what else to call it.—*Standard.*

LOOKING OUT FOR SQUALLS.—To-day (Oct. 15) the Flag Staff at Fort St. George will, we presume, be lowered in accordance with custom, as a notice to all whom it may concern that the north-east monsoon has (officially) set in. Certainly, while we are writing this there is every indication of a heavy down-fall of rain; and the thunder is rolling heavily, though the wind is scarcely settled from the north-east. It is by no means an uncommon occurrence for cyclones to occur in this coast at this season of the year, as well as in May. We find it recorded in Mr. Crole's Manual of the Chingleput District that one occurred on the 3rd October, 1746, when the French were in possession of Fort St. George, and that on that occasion three line of battle-ships were lost, and thee more were disabled and lost their rigging, guns and stores. Twenty-two merchant-ships of various nationalities were also lost. In 1752 there was on the 31st October a storm that Orme calls "the most violent that had been remarked on the coast." In 1773, on 21st October, the centre of a cyclone passed a little south of Madras, and every vessel which remained in the roads was wrecked. On the 20th October, 1812, there was another, which injured our fleet and which led to the loss of 100 country vessels. On the 24th October, 1818, the centre of a cyclone passed over Madras, but we are not told whether any serious damage to the town or shipping resulted. There were also cyclones on the 9th October, 1820, 30th October, 1836, and 30th October, 1842.—*Madras Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

LAST EFFECTS OF THE LANDSLIP.—A correspondent at Nani Tal writes to the *Pioneer*:—"The end of the tragedy has, we hope, arrived. Poor old Mr. Bell, who came up here on hearing of his son's death, died, and thus ends the house of Bell & Co., so well known for years in Naini Tal, Meerut, Lucknow, and Calcutta. Mrs. Francis, the grandmother of the child, killed in the first landslip, has also died; and there is no doubt that the shock in both cases caused these deaths, for though both were well stricken in years, there was no other immediate cause."

WANT OF RAIN IN THE NORTH-WEST.—The alarm of a general deficiency of rain over the North-Western Provinces has passed away, but there is a circle of districts in the centre of the Province which have had far less than their normal rainfall, and where the *kharif* crops have, in consequence, suffered severely. The worst affected districts are those in the Lucknow. Rai Bareilly, Allahabad, and Jhansi Divisions: and Cawnpore, Unao and Rai Bareilly have perhaps suffered more than others. This tract of country appears to have been left isolated from the sufficient rainfall which blessed the eastern and sub-Himlayan districts, and was also outside the path of the heavy storms of the 17th, 18th and 19th September, which did so much mixed good and evil. Of the affected districts Cawnpore is the most fortunate, as at least one-sixth of the cultivated area is irrigated from the Ganges Canal, a further large area being sufficiently protected by wells of all sorts. But the other districts in the above-named divisions will require much assistance in the present and provision for the future. The people have not, however, in any way lost heart; stocks, owing to diminished export, are good; fodder is so far plentiful, and it will be possible to bring at least three-fourths of this area, usually devoted to *rabi* crops, into cultivation with the aid of wells, on the makeshift preparation the land has had whenever an oportune shower fell. If, therefore, there is any scarcity, it will be in very circumscribed area.—*Pioneer.*

THE WRECK OF THE MELPOMENE.

THE following particulars are given by the *Rangoon Gazette*:—The British ship Melpomene